

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,  
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## WHEN SHOULD CROPS BE GATHERED.

SOME SCIENCE AND SOME PRACTICAL HINTS, WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD UNDERSTAND AND PRACTICE.

[The following editorial appeared nearly a year since, but the suggestions are so important to every farmer at this particular period, we give the article again for the benefit of our thousands of new readers.]

The prevailing opinion is, that grass, and especially grain crops, should not be cut till ripe; or whatever may be the opinion, such is the general practice. This is an error, and one of no little consequence; and we offer some considerations, which, if understood, will, we trust, set this matter in a clearer light. Let us first look at one or two lessons plainly told us by chemistry.

Wood, starch, sugar and gum are almost exactly alike in their composition. The same elements that put together in one form produce sugar, if arranged differently would make wood, and if arranged in still other methods, they would produce starch or gum. To illustrate; suppose four men should each have 100,000 bricks, 1,000 bushels of sand, 600 bushels of lime, 20,000 feet of lumber, including beams, boards, shingles, &c., three hundred pounds of nails, and 100 lbs. of unmixed paints of two or three different colors. Now suppose these four men, having precisely the same amounts of the different materials or elements, set about putting up four structures, each having a different object in view. One might construct an elegant cottage dwelling, the second a church, the third a barn, and the fourth a prison; and by mixing and applying the paints differently, each of these structures would differ from the others so much in form and color, that one might be supposed to be built of stone, another of brick, a third of iron, and a fourth of wood, and they would be as unlike in form, color, and outward appearance, as starch

gum, sugar, and wood. Either of these buildings might be taken down, and by simply rearranging the materials, be changed to the form, shape, and color of one of the other buildings, and be made like it in every particular. Just so can a pound of wood be changed to a pound of sugar. We have often taken a board weighing a pound, and by a chemical process rearranged the elements, and changed the same board to a pound of sugar. Just so a pound of starch, gum, or sugar, can be changed to a pound of wood. By artificial means this change is somewhat expensive, but in the natural laboratory of the cells and tubes of a plant, it is daily going on upon a large scale, although the elements are in themselves so small, that the change is not perceptible to the human vision.

We are not stating theories but absolute facts. While a stalk or grain is unripe it contains but little woody fiber, and its pores or cells are filled with sugar, starch and gum. The presence of sugar is readily perceived by the sweet taste of soft kernels of corn and other grains, and it is also found abundantly in the sap of the stalks. The starch and gum are not so readily perceived by the taste, though they are easily shown to be present. Now as the grain and stalks ripen, a large portion of the starch, gum, and sugar is changed into woody fiber. If the natural growth of the plant be arrested by cutting it, this change is stopped, and it dries up, with its pores filled with the starch, gum and sugar, there is comparatively little hard woody matter.

But we all know that the three substances first named are digestible, nourishing articles of food, while the fourth—woody fiber—is comparatively indigestible, and is on this account little nourishing. Here, then, is a plain reason why all such grasses and grains, as are designed for food for animals, should be gathered before they are fully ripe—that is, while they contain a large amount of digestible matter. Wheat, for example, if cut eight or ten days before fully ripe, contains a large proportion of starch, with a thin skin, and will yield a large amount of flour; but when it is fully ripe it is covered with a thick, hard, woody skin, or bran, which has been formed out of a part of its starch, and it will then yield a much smaller proportion of flour. The same may be said of its sugar and gum. This reasoning applies equally to other grains, as well as to straw, corn-stalks, grasses, &c.

Those portions of the grain which are to be used solely for reproducing the plant—and this is the natural design of all seeds—may be left to ripen naturally. The woody coating is designed as a protecting covering.

Having thus endeavored to state very briefly some of the reasons for cutting grain early—and it must be interesting to every one to understand these reasons—we will close this article with two or three rules which are not only sustained by theory, but have been fully proved by careful practice and experiment.

1st. All grasses should be cut as soon as possible after flowering. Much more than is gained in weight after this, is lost by the conversion of the nourishing substances into hard, woody matter.

2d. Corn, wheat, and all other grains designed for food, should be gathered eight to twelve days before fully ripe. A simple method of determining this, is to try the kernels with the thumb nail. Let the gathering commence immediately after "milk" begins to harden, but while the kernel still yields to a gentle pressure of the nail.

An acre of wheat, that if cut when fully ripe would yield 800 lbs. of fine flour, will, if cut ten days earlier, yield from 850 to 1,000 lbs. of flour of a better quality, while the straw will be much more valuable for feeding.

An acre of grass, which when cut fully ripe would yield 1,000 lbs. of nourishing digestible materials, and 2,000 lbs. of woody matter, will, if cut 12 days earlier, yield from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. of nourishing matter, and only 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of woody materials.

COAL.—The Cincinnati Railroad Record says that sixty million bushels of bituminous coal are annually raised and consumed in the Ohio Valley alone. The coal fields of the Ohio Valley are estimated at nearly one hundred thousand (99,000) square miles, or over sixty-three million acres. Great Britain has only 12,000 square miles, or less than eight million acres, and yet produces nine hundred and twenty-five million bushels annually.

OLIVE TREES AT THE SOUTH.—Mr. R. Chisholm writes, in the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, that he has three hundred olive trees under cultivation, and that he has had two varieties growing for ten years past. He says the fruit ripens fully in the low countries of the South; but he believes it can not be profitably cultivated for the oil at present, since cotton is a more remunerative crop.

## HOUSE FURNITURE.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

A house may be comfortably furnished in these days, with what it used to require to purchase a bedstead, a feather-bed and a bureau.

"Give me some boards, a hammer and nails, and I will furnish a house," said a young lady, not long since, who was about to be married, and yet whose tastes had been most expensively cultivated; and if she had been compelled, by necessity, she would have surrounded herself with very comfortable articles for all household purposes, with these simple materials.

We hope, for the credit of human intelligence and progress, that feather-beds have been discarded from every house in the land. We used to read the following lines with great commiseration for her whose miserable state they depict—

"See, saw, Margaret Daw  
Sold her bed and slept on straw"—

but now, we should have much greater pity for those who were so stupid as to sell their straw and sleep on feathers. No family need complain that has plenty of clean straw for beds, and a mattress made of fine hay is good enough for the *parlor chamber* of the richest lord in the land. Husks combed upon a *flax-hatchel*, or *hackle*, are better still, and birch split into fine threads, will make a very hard bed, but one that will last a lifetime. All these substances are very cheap, and much more easily kept in order than feathers, for it is scarcely any labor at all to make beds when there is no beating and smoothing to do.

Feather-beds are unhealthy, because they keep the body at almost fever-heat, and keep it also at an unequal temperature, as the part which is in contact with the feathers is much warmer than the other.

We can remember, too, when it was thought necessary that every bedstead in the house should be of heavy, hard wood, and fashioned by a skillful cabinet-maker, and every bureau of mahogany. Of course no family could have many, as each of these articles is very expensive. But now a whole cottage may be prettily furnished for what was once required for one room. What is usually denominated "Cottage furniture," is made of pine wood, tastefully painted, and we have seen all the necessary articles for a sleeping-room—bedstead, bureau, wash-stand with marble top, chairs, and various little *et ceteras*—for less than forty dollars, the price of one old-fashioned feather-bed.

We were not long since in a family where there were some half dozen children, who each slept in a bed by himself—as it is always best they should do—and each little bedstead was pine slabs nailed together and painted, at a cost, perhaps, of fifty cents each. The children were remarkably healthy—and certainly in no worse condition for their simple accommodations.

Lounges have become almost universal, and made of light wood and covered with strong chintz, may occupy any apartment at less expense than one old-fashioned bedstead. We have seen very comfortable

wash-stands, made by fitting an octagon-shaped board to the top of a barrel, and nailing to it a curtain to fall around and conceal the barrel. And where two or more persons are obliged to occupy the same room, a screen may be made like the two wings of ordinary clothes-bars, with curtains of blue, or green, or parti-colored cambric, so that the morning and evening ablutions may be performed as entirely alone as if in a separate room. To say any thing of the importance of morning and evening ablutions, we hope, is quite unnecessary in these days of light and knowledge.

Chairs may be almost dispensed with, by substituting boxes of two, three, and four feet in length, according to the position they are to occupy, with cushions upon the top, and neat chintz coverings for the sides.

Very pretty vases may be made of paste-board covered with fancy paper, open at the bottom to admit the mug or tumbler which holds the flowers; and prettier than mahogany picture-frames are those of paste-board covered with the layers of the cones of the pine and fir tree, tastefully arranged and varnished.

We have even seen barrels converted into very comfortable and cozy-looking chairs, by sawing away half the front, leaving the back whole, and making the sides a little lower for arm-resters. A board for a seat, and the whole neatly covered, is a chair fit for a prince.

Stair carpets have gone out of fashion even for the rich, and white paint has gone out of fashion for almost every thing. Stairs and the wood finish of all rooms are more agreeable to the eye, and richer, *grained* or made to imitate walnut, curly maple and some kinds of oak. Finger-marks are not so visible upon this color, and it does not need to be so often repainted, which are very cogent reasons for adopting it.

Some other improvements upon old fashioned housekeeping may be enumerated at a future day.

## HEN-ROOST GUANO.

Noticing an article in a former number about hen manure, I take this opportunity to try to encourage the saving principle among the agricultural community. Some individuals are annually paying small sums of money for guano to use in their gardens and small pots, which will in time amount to quite a sum, which they might save were they only prudent enough to keep shelves or boxes under their poultry roosts. I do not mean to say that buying guano is not a profitable investment for the farmers. Yet I do say that saving their own guano, made on their own premises, is more profitable. A large amount of this powerful manure or fertilizer is allowed to go to waste, without even being thought of, by those individuals who are annually paying sums of money for Peruvian Guano, and who think that they could not get along without it. It may look like a small business to some, but let them remember that this mighty globe is composed of small atoms. Well, let me state some experience to those who think that saving the manure from hen-roosts is a small business. I have a flock of about 35 hens, and winter a pair of turkeys.

Last fall my attention was called to the subject of saving my hen manure. I con-

structed a hen-roost in one of my manure sheds, by nailing up four pieces of boards to the timbers overhead, letting them hang down about two feet, and then, about a foot from the floor overhead, bore holes through the board and put in poles, and then laid on poles at right angles with the former ones. This forms two poles to perch upon besides the ends. I take boards a little longer than the frame, and fit them together, flooring over the bottom poles as tight as possible, and let them run out at the ends as far as needed to catch what is dropped from the end poles. In making the perch I laid my perching poles far enough from the edge to prevent the dropping over at the edges.

I have another on a similar principle. It will take but a couple of hours at the most to make a roost of this kind, and but a small outlay of money for materials, as they can be made of old scraps and fragments of boards, of which every farmer has enough. I built mine at the time the ground froze last fall, and shall save six barrels of the most powerful fertilizer that exists in the knowledge of man. This is encouraging to me, and falls short of the amount that I shall have by the first of May. I used this article in my garden some last year, and, from the estimate that I made, in comparison with crops that were not manured with poultry manure, I judged it to be worth at least one dollar per bushel. Thus you see that with an outlay of perhaps one dollar, in time and material, I shall save this winter eighteen dollars worth of manure, which, taking out the dollar for time and material, leaves me seventeen dollars worth of property that has heretofore gone to waste.

Read this, farmers, and go immediately to the work, and you will find that "a penny saved is as good as two pence earned."—A. HUTCHINS, in *Maine Farmer*.

## SPECIFIC MANURES.

No very important movement for the general good ever yet had uninterrupted success, and as it is struggle and opposition that best acquaints, even the advocates of any measure with its strong and weak points, it is not best it should; indeed, for this reason fair and honorable opposition is to be desired, but the attacks of calumny, deceit and meanness are particularly difficult to be met.

No set of men ever had more up-hill work and greater difficulties to face, than the advocates of improved agriculture, and that they have triumphed through them, and in spite of them, is shown by the strong interest felt by the community in general in agricultural matters; in the establishment of means for the diffusion of useful knowledge among the rural population, in our well attended autumnal cattle shows, in the growing use of various specific manures, &c.

Any careful observer of the respective theories and "isms" of the day would decide that the agricultural is the most popular one, and that it is likely in the end to be triumphant; but let no one suppose this popularity has come unsought, or with small effort. How many men have devoted years of gratuitous labor to the cause; remember the untiring efforts of Pickering, Coleman, Buel, Phinney, Lowell and numerous others; or in our own day, it is only necessary to point to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, who, with an immense amount of gratuitous, and apparently almost thankless labor, persevere undismayed in their efforts to improve and benefit the agricultural condition of their friends and neighbors, whether of the same town, county or State.

It is most worthy of laudatory notice, that twenty or more men could have been selected from various parts of the State, who would be willing to devote a large portion o

their time, unremunerated, to the duties of the Board, and renders them deserving of the State's gratitude. We are apt to but lightly esteem advice gratis, and it is not impossible that these men's efforts are underrated for that very cause, and perhaps many who are aware of their existence suppose them to be the incumbents of fat offices, which are mere sinecures, instead of which they give a very large amount of time, labor and money without any other present or prospective reward than the success of their measures, and the benefit of their countrymen.

Since the first establishment of this Board, in spite of opposition, and of the narrow-minded attacks of men who judge only by evidences of their senses, they have accomplished an immense amount in the way of undermining prejudices, enlightening darkness and introducing improvement.

But they too have to meet the low-minded and mean opposition, and to suffer from the most aggravated and least defensible attacks, the stabs of pretended friends; they, and the agricultural press besides, have been for years urging the extensive trial of specific manures, whether to supplant, assist, extend or enhance the benefits and use of barnyard manures.

To secure a judicious application of the material used, repeated directions have been given of the amount to be used, and the best way of applying it, in some cases, even, with details of carefully tried experiments, as further guides; and as a result of this action, a larger quantity of specific manures has been sold this year than ever; how disastrous, then, must be the effect upon novices, who have been excited to try such aids to culture by this continuous advice, if they buy in good faith, and relying upon the assurance of the seller, a spurious article, perhaps at a high price, which will prove either useless or perhaps positively injurious to their crops.

If, for instance, any one purchases guano, trusting to the statement of the vender that it is a genuine and valuable article, paying \$40 or \$50 a tun for it, which is in reality a miserable combination of lime, plaster, salt, coal-ashes, and a pinch of guano to give it smell and color, (see analysis of Chilian guano below, taken from the London Agriculturist of May 24,) which will give no remunerative return for its application, he does not condemn the article he used, so much as the spirit of improvement which prompted him to make the trial, and the entire discredit of the operation falls, not as it should on the head of the vender, but upon the advocates of progressive agriculture; and the untiring efforts of the friends of improvement are all laid under suspicion. But such must this year be the fate of many, for it has been discovered by the editors of the Country Gentleman, that an article denominated Chilian guano has been largely manufactured and sold over the country, and some even shipped to England, at the price of \$40 a tun, that is not worth \$10 the tun. It is composed of

Water.....	4.0
Sand.....	2.4
Organic matter, (Sugar-house scum).....	15.3
Phos. Lime.....	24.5
Plaster.....	9.5
Salt.....	6.2
Chalk.....	37.6
	99.5

of which there is 1.06 per cent of ammonia—and this abominable preparation is endorsed by Dr. Hayes of Massachusetts, and Prof. Mapes, of New-York, and some others, and has been widely recommended as a valuable fertilizer.

What a terrible stab from behind is this, coming, too, from the very men who make the largest protestations of zeal and enthusi-

asm in the agricultural cause. It is an outrageous and abominable piece of quackery and imposture, nor can too much indignation be felt against its perpetrators; no confidence will hereafter be felt by the victims of this fraud in any so called agricultural improvements. But we can not too strongly urge upon those who have suffered this year, not to be discouraged in the future, but with renewed zeal make other efforts, only hereafter being careful to purchase their material from men of solid and well-established reputations, and never to purchase any recommended preparations because they are cheap, nor unless heartily endorsed by men who can be depended upon.

It is to be desired the exposure of this humbuggery as published in the *Country Gentleman* and *American Agriculturist* should have the largest publicity, that the public may become so thoroughly awakened to a sense of the benefit good special manures may do, and of the worthlessness of the bad, that there may be a larger use of the former every year. And we can not help believing that those interested in agriculture in our Commonwealth have so large a share of good sense to be able to discriminate between the good and the bad, and while they award the largest share of praise and encouragement to all who are honestly laboring to forward the cause among us, no less thoroughly to condemn all quacks, and vendors of patent agricultural medicines, whether for men, animals or the crops.—*New-England Farmer.*

#### POOR FARMING AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS.

The truth is, poor farming is an expensive business. The cost exceeds the income. If from a very low grade of farming, which must of course be unprofitable, we ascend to a better condition of the art, we shall come to a point where there is neither loss nor gain; the income equals the outgoes; the ends meet, as they say. And this, if we understand these matters, is the very condition in which nine-tenths of our farming now is.

The farmer of a hundred acres puts on his farm in his own labor, in the labor of his wife and his children, in taxes, insurance, &c., \$500. And he takes off in some marketable produce or for home consumption, \$500. "The ends meet;" and if there were no better way he need not complain; for he is working his way through the world as quietly and as easily as most men; for the development of high moral qualities he has the advantage of most others; and what is more, he has the best possible means of training his children to those habits of industry and frugality which more than conspire to make them good men and women and worthy citizens. Let him not, therefore, complain. But if there is a better way, let him fall into it.

We do not believe that farming is necessarily limited to the operation of putting on \$500 and taking off \$500, and living by the operation, only because what is put on is mostly in the form of labor done by the family. If a farm will give \$500, with the labor of one man, it will give a great deal more with the labor of two men; and the excess will more than balance the wages and board of the second. Instead of putting on \$500 and taking off \$500, the better way is to put on \$700 and take off \$900; and then to put on \$900 and take off \$1,200. There is doubtless a limit beyond which the income could not be made to increase above the expenditures; but very few of us are in danger of going beyond the limit. There is much more danger of falling short of it. Our standard is too low. Men are afraid to trust their land, lest it should not pay them. It is the best paymaster in the world.—J. A. NASH, in *The Farmer.*

#### STILTON CHEESE.

Most of your readers have no doubt heard of the famous Stilton Cheese. This cheese was first made, we are told, by a near relative of the landlord of the Bell Inn, near Melton, Leicestershire, England, where its reputation was such that it sold for a long time for half a crown per pound. I am not aware that any attempts have as yet been made to produce Stilton Cheese in the United States; but Mr. Henry Parsons of Guelph, Canada, has manufactured it of a quality said by good judges to be equal to that made in the mother land. There appears to be nothing very peculiar in the process as detailed by those who understand it, and considering the cheese really possesses the high superiority justly claimed for it, the only thing surprising at all to me is, that its manufacture has not become not only common, but universal.

As some of your readers may have a curiosity to know the process, I will give a recapitulation recently given me by a dairyman from the "old country," who is perfectly familiar with the details, having lived many years on a farm where Stilton Cheese, of the first quality was the principal dairy product. By way of premising, allow me to say that I am assured that the excellencies of this cheese have by no means been exaggerated. The entire product of the very extensive dairy of which he was honored with the general supervision, sold ordinarily for about double the price of other cheese, and the demand for it was such that the regular customers often bid upon each other, and not unfrequently took it in its immature state, or before it had become sufficiently ripe to cut. I will now proceed to give his directions in the fewest possible words:

The night's cream, without any portion of the skimmed milk, is put to the milk of the next morning, and if cheese of a superior description and richness is desired, an additional allowance of cream is afforded, mixed with a little sweet butter. The rennet, without any coloring, is then put in, and when the curd has come, it is immediately removed without being broken, and put whole into a sieve or drainer where it is pressed by means of weight until the whey is completely expelled. It is then put with a clean cloth into a hooped chessart (mold), and pressed, the outer coat being first salted. When sufficiently, it is removed, and placed on a clean, dry board, bound closely in a cloth (which is changed daily) to prevent its cracking. When the cheese is dried tolerably well, the cloth is removed, and no further care is required, except turning it daily and occasionally brushing the surface.

The cheese is never large, seldom weighing more than ten or twelve pounds, yet it requires two years to perfect its excellencies, and bring it to complete maturity, for they are not supposed to be fit for use till they have begun to decay. To accelerate the process of ripening, and prepare them more speedily for the market and the table of the fastidious epicure, they are often placed in warm, damp cellars, where the putrefactive process is often quite rapid, or they are even wrapped in strong paper and sunk in hot beds, which prepares them much quicker than they can be by the former process. The shape of these cheeses bears little resemblance to that of the common kinds, pressed in wide hoops—being that of a sugar loaf, though somewhat less lengthy and of larger diameter.—J. B. J., in *German town Telegraph.*

"Patrick Maloney, what do you say to the indictment? Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Arrah! musha, yer worship, how can I tell till I hear the ividence."

**SHORT HORN VS. ALL OTHER CATTLE.**

Wm. Creasor, a Butcher of New-port Market, recently wrote to the editor of the *Mark-Lane Express* as follows :

The Short Horn or Durham cattle are not only spreading over every country in England, but Ireland; and the Long Horns will soon become extinct both in England and Ireland. There are many first-rate Durhams to be found in Scotland, and many fine Short Horns have crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and will soon spread all over the globe. They are a large size at an early maturity. In England, the cows and heifers are worth more than any other kind for the milkman in the metropolis and other towns. It is rare that you see a Hereford, Devon, or Long Horned cow among the milkmen in London. The best Durham oxen have thick, wide, fat backs, with a handsome frame, and plenty of lean flesh, with heavy thighs, and generally, when made fat, weigh all the weights they are laid at; they are longer than the generality of Herefords and Devons, and a great many Short Horns are as large and as heavy at three years old as the Devons and Herefords are at four. They carry plenty of tallow according to age, and the best of them have a fine silky grain, with marbled flesh. I find no beast come to the scale better, with the exception of the thickest, lean-fleshed, short-legged, polled Scots; and I have purchased many half-breds between the best polled Scots and the Durhams fed in Scotland; these half-bred bullocks weigh exceedingly well according to size—no beast better. The Herefords have beautiful, fine-grained, marbled flesh; but many of them are light in their thighs and lean flesh, and deceive the butchers in weight, especially when they are patchy with pomellos of fat flesh without, and but little tallow within. I consider the Durham cattle, take them all in all, are the best breed for the farmer or breeder for profit; and Sir Charles Knightley's Durham oxen, when cut up, are as good flesh as the best Hereford, and are worth as much per pound. When I speak of Durhams, I do not mean coarse Short Horns.

**BUCKWHEAT.**

Few crops can be turned to better account on a poor, light, gravelly soil, than buckwheat. It possesses a chemical action on the soil, by which the coarser particles are disintegrated or rendered finer, and the soil is thereby improved. Pure, inorganic earth—that is, earth mixed with animal or vegetable matter—is produced by the disintegration or pulverizing of rocks. Silex or sand is the oxide or rust of silicium; or, to make it more familiar, it is pulverized quartz. Clay is produced by the decomposition of feldspar. Now all the quartz and feldspar in the world, while existing in the form of rock, will not produce a blade of grass; it is only when decomposed or pulverized; and the finer the particles, the better the soil.

If a soil, then, is coarse, the object of the farmer is to pulverize it, which can only be done by some chemical application, or the growing of some crop which has this chemical power. Buckwheat, by a process yet undiscovered, has that power, and the longer it is cultivated, on a given piece of ground, the finer will be the particles of the soil. It injures land for corn, but leaves it in fine order for potatoes, and is the best crop to kill out bushes, wild grass, and mellow greensward. To fit the land for the next succeeding crop, in rotation, plow in a crop of buckwheat in blossom.

As food for man, except in small quantities we could not recommend it, as cakes made from it, though light when hot, are heavy as

cold liver when cold. A constant use of it has a tendency, also, to produce cutaneous diseases; but, boiled with potatoes, apples or pumpkins, it is first rate for hogs. When ground, it is excellent for milk cows. Fed raw, or left standing in the field, it is great for shanghais, (they being allowed to harvest for themselves.) The blossoms afford material for the very best honey, and at a season of the year when other flowers are gone.

It should never be given in any form to horses, as it bloats them rather than fattens; and what appears to be fat, put on a horse by buckwheat in a week, will disappear by hard work in a day.—*Ohio Farmer.*

**USE OF OPIUM.**

Opium eating and laudanum drinking, as evils of great magnitude, are attracting some attention. A recent writer in the *New-York Evening Post* presents a deplorable picture of the case of a friend who is a slave to the habit. The picture is not overdrawn; we have been personally acquainted with cases equally unfortunate. One now in our mind, is that of the wife of a physician in Ohio, a lady of intelligence and high respectability, who is a victim of this unfortunate "disease."

So completely is she the slave of the appetite that, while in all else she is the very soul of honor and truthfulness, she hesitates not to the grossest deception to procure regular supplies of the drug. She resorts to every possible artifice, will importune friends, bribe servants, fabricate stories of somebody's illness, and herself make long journeys, and leave no means untried to procure it.

For a time she fed her appetite, unknown to her husband. When he learned the fearful truth, he tried to arrest her fatal career, but neither argument, persuasion, management or commands would restrain her, and he now quietly permits her to procure and make use of the vile drug.

She was once a brilliant ornament of the large society in which she moved—now a source of inexpressible mortification and pain to her husband and family.

When under the influence of the narcotic, she is sociable in the extreme, and a very pleasing companion; but when deprived of her now daily portion, she is lifeless and inefficient, careless of all that surrounds her and indifferent to her children. The use of opium, in its various forms, has made a perfect wreck of a lovely woman, the mother of an interesting family, and reduced her to the level of the drunkard.

The evil is growing fearfully. What remedy can be proposed, we know not. Those who have become habituated to its use have not the power to break off, no matter how high an order of talent they may possess. The case of the unfortunate Dr. Quincy is a striking proof of this fact.

All that can be done then is to guard carefully the rising generation, and prevent the spread of the evil, which, if as general, would be ten-fold worse than that of intemperance.

**TOADS.**—A correspondent of the Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle puts in a plea for toads, and justifies his partiality by the following, which we extract from his communication:

"We have in our garden a small nursery of plum trees, which have been nearly destroyed by the canker worms. Last season we commenced shaking them off. One day we observed many toads about these trees, that on our approach became frightened and retreated in great haste to their retreats in the neighboring bushes. Soon finding that they were not pursued, they commenced

hopping back, and caught with avidity each canker worm, as it descended on its tiny thread. We counted at one time thirty immediately round our feet. Day after day we fed them with their favorite food, and they became so tame as to follow us, watch our hand, and take the worm from our fingers."

This is new to us, though it may not be to many of our readers; but whatever taste the toad may have for canker worms, we are quite sure that it does a world of good in a garden, by destroying earth worms, of which it eats large numbers. We once tried to surfeit a toad with earth worms, but our patience was appeased, and we have always held that to destroy one of those disgusting looking reptiles was doing one's grounds a deal of injury. There is no charge brought against the toad but its disagreeable appearance, and it might well quote the old saw to those who despise it without seeking to learn its real value—looks are nothing, behavior is all.

**WETTING BRICKS.**—As it is important that every one engaged in building should be well informed in regard to the durability of materials, we publish the following from an exchange paper:

Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them, or if they are aware of it, they do not practice it; for of the many houses now in progress in this city, there are very few in which wet bricks are used. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization; and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar from it is like so much sand.—*Scientific American.*

**AN ANECDOTE WITH A MORAL.**—A friend not long since told us a story in relation to one of our subscribers, which contained a good moral for husbands, and also furnishes an example for wives which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances:

The subscriber referred to, said to our friend in the presence of his wife, that it had been his intention to call at the Down Easter office, pay up his arrearages, and discontinue his paper. His wife promptly asked,

"Why do you wish to discontinue the paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on other business, and I have so little time to read, there seems to be very little use in my taking the paper."

"Yes," responded his wife, "it may be of little use to you, but it is of great use to me. I remain at home while you are gone and I wish to know what is going on in the world. If you discontinue the paper, I will go straight to town and subscribe myself."

As the paper has not been discontinued, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclusive.

The moral of this incident must not be overlooked. A husband should consider the gratification and profit afforded to his wife and children by the paper, as well as his own, and not discontinue the paper simply because he may not have an opportunity to read it regularly. And, further, it may remind some good husbands, not now subscribers, that it is their duty to take the

paper that their wives and children may know what is going on in the world.—*Down Easter.*

## STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS FOR 1855.

Name.	Where Held.	Date.
Georgia,	Atlanta.....	Sept. 10—
Vermont,	Rutland.....	" 11—13
Canada East,	Sherbrooke.....	" 11—14
Rhode Island,	Providence.....	" 11—15
" " Horse and Cattle, do.	.....	" 11—15
New-Hampshire,	.....	" 12—14
New-Jersey,	Camden.....	" 18—21
Ohio,	Columbus.....	" 18—21
Pennsylvania,	Harrisburg.....	" 25—28
West Virginia,	Wheeling.....	" 26—28
Kentucky,	Paris.....	" 25—28
Tennessee,	Nashville.....	Oct. 1—6
New-York,	Elmira.....	" 2—5
Connecticut,	Hartford.....	" 9—11
Illinois,	Chicago.....	" 9—12
Canada West,	Coburg.....	" 9—12
North-Carolina,	Raleigh.....	" 16—19
Indiana,	Indianapolis.....	" 17—19
East Tennessee,	London.....	" 23—25
Maryland,	Baltimore.....	" 29—
Virginia,	Richmond.....	" 30—2

## NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Putnam,	Carmel.....	Sept. 18—19
Rensselaer,	Lansingburg.....	" 18—20
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow.....	" 25—26

## OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Ashtabula, (Horse)	Jefferson.....	July 4—
Belmont,	St. Clairsville.....	Sept. 3—5
Champagne,	Urbana.....	" 4—6
Hamilton,	Carthage.....	" 4—
Clermont,	Bantam.....	" 11—14
Butler,	Hamilton.....	" 12—14
Conneaut,	Independent.....	" 29—
Warren,	Lebanon.....	" 25—27
Marrison,	Cadiz.....	" 26—28
Clinton,	Wilmington.....	" 27—28
Portage,	Ravenna.....	"
Ashtabula,	Jefferson.....	Oct. 2—4
Mahoning,	Canfield.....	" 2—3
Clark,	Springfield.....	" 2—5
Medina,	Medina.....	" 3—5
Monroe,	Woodfield.....	" 3—4
Preble,	Preble.....	" 2—5
Stark,	Canton.....	" 3—5
Summit,	Akron.....	" 3—5
Muskingum,	Zanesville.....	" 4—5
Crawford,	Bucyrus.....	" 11—12

## PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Delaware,	Media.....	Sept. 20—22
Montgomery,	Morristown.....	Oct. 3—4

## NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Jamesburg (Town)	Jamesburg.....	Sept. 18—
Mercer	Hightstown.....	" 25—
Cumberland,	Bridgeport.....	" 26—
Monmouth,	Freehold.....	" 27—
Salem,	Salem.....	" 27—
Somerset,	Raritan.....	Oct. 3—4

## COUNTY SHOWS—MISCELLANEOUS.

Philadelphia, Pa.,	XXIV Ward.....	Sept. 12—14
Windham, Conn.,	Brooklyn.....	" 19—20
Lake, Ill.,	Waukegan.....	" 26—27
Waldo, Me.,	Belfast.....	Oct. 3—4
Kane, Ill.,	Eglin.....	" 3—4
Oakland, Mich.,	Pontiac.....	" 17—18
Ag. Association, Ky.,	Louisville.....	" 9—14

MEANNESS DOES NOT PAY.—There is no greater mistake that a business man makes than to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer's, who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompence for the leanness of his soul, only gets ten when he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain. Everybody has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short-sighted enough to believe that their interest can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and nev-

er letting a cent slip through their fingers. As a general thing, it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is the most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditure; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that, in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits are not reciprocal.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

## WILLIE'S GRAVE;

OR, WE ARE TOO POOR TO PAY.

Yes, it was a lovely spot, that village grave-yard! Such a one I fancy, as inspired the "Elegy in a Country Church-yard." There was less pomp and show than in our city burial places, but what of that as Jeremy Taylor says, "we cannot deceive God and nature, for a coffin is a coffin, though it be covered with a sumptuous pall." So a grave is a grave though it be piled over with sculptured marble.

Then that little girl! How her image comes up before me, bending over her mother's grave. I marked her when she entered, and was soon drawn towards the spot where she was kneeling. I approached cautiously—there was something so sacred in the picture of that child weeping at a new made grave, that I feared my presence might break the rapture of her mournful musings. I know not how long I might have stood apparently reading the rude grave stone, had not the child raised her eyes and timidly said—

"Our little Willie sleeps here. We're too poor to get a tomb-stone; we and the angels know where he lies, and mother says that's enough."

"Are you not afraid to be here all alone?" I asked.

"Oh, no; mother is sick and couldn't come, so she said I must come and see if the violets are in bloom yet."

"How old was your brother?" I asked, feeling interested in the little girl.

"He was only seven years old; and he was so good, and he had such beautiful eyes; but he couldn't see a bit."

"Indeed! was he blind?"

"You see he was sick a long time; yet his eyes were blue and bright as the bluest sky with stars in it, and we did not know he was getting blind, till one day I brought him a pretty rose, and he asked—

"Is it a white rose, Dora?"

"Can't you see, darling?" asked mother.

"No, I can't see anything. I wish you would open the window, it is so dark."

"Then we knew that poor little Willie was blind; but he lived a long time after that, and used to put his hand on our faces to feel if we were crying, and tell us not to cry, for he could see God, and Heaven, and the Angels. 'Then, never mind, mother and Dora,' he would say, 'I'll see you too, when you go away from this dark place.'

"So one day he closed his eyes and fell asleep in Jesus. Then we brought him here and buried him; and though we are too poor to get a tombstone, yet we can plant flowers on his little grave, and nobody'll trouble them, I know, when they learn that little Willie sleeps here."

Punch is a good doctor at times. He gives the following for the benefit of wart wearers:

"Put your mouth close to the wart, and tell it in a whisper that if it will not go away you will burn it out with caustic. If it does not take the hint, be as good as your word."

## Horticultural Department.

## RHODE-ISLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## JUNE EXHIBITION, 1855.

This Society held its semi-annual exhibition of fruits, flowers, and early vegetables in Art Association Hall, Providence, on the 19th and 20th inst. This Association was formed in 1845, and incorporated in 1854, but owing to its connection with the R. I. S. for E. Domestic Industry, who have controlled their exhibition, it has not been known or recognized as having any interest separate from that body, but we learn it has now a separate organization, and takes a stand of its own with the other Horticultural Societies. It has at the present time some one hundred and thirty members, many of whom are laboring earnestly to cultivate a taste for the practice of Horticulture among the different cities and towns of the State. That their efforts have been in some measure successful, the exhibitions of the Society give ample evidence. The citizens of Providence and vicinity can hardly spend a little money and effort in a manner which will yield them more real pleasure and enjoyment, and at the same time beautify and adorn their city and towns, than by becoming active and paying members of this Society.

The recent exhibition was held in anticipation of a fine display of roses and early fruits and vegetables. The backwardness of the season, however, in some measure disappointed the expectations which had been formed. Still the show was very fine, especially the display of cut flowers and flowers in pots. In this department George W. Chapin, Esq., a wealthy and respected citizen of Providence, who has a splendid conservatory, by the way, took the lead. His collection embraced a great variety, among which was a very excellent show of Fuchsias, including the Duchess of Lancaster and Fair Rosamond, two new and beautiful varieties; some new varieties of Geraniums; fine specimens of the Gloxinia, of Pansies, and some beautiful bouquets and baskets of flowers.

To Mr. Chapin the Committee awarded the first premiums for June Roses, for Fuchsias in pots, for Pelargoniums, for greenhouse plants in pots, for Pansies (which were very fine), and for the best basket of flowers. The last-named contributions deservedly received much commendation from the visitors.

Mr. Wm. Nesbit, of Elm Grove, also made a grand display of flowers, of various kinds, cut and in pots. Among the latter were some which are quite rare. He also added several handsome bouquets to that department of the exhibition. His display of herbaceous plants was excellent. The Committee on Flowers awarded him the first premium. Mr. Nesbit's contribution deserves great credit for the neatness and correctness with which each article exhibited was marked, and any one on visiting his garden would feel impelled to exclaim, "He is a thorough gardener."

There was a good display of hardy perpetual Roses. Some of them were of fine form and color. Among the contributors in this department were Ezra Hubbard, Walter Craddock, R. Dalglish, and S. Hawkins. Mr. Craddock received the first premium for table bouquets and for hand bouquets.

For wild flowers, Mr. Geo. Hunt, of Providence, received the first premium.

The show of early fruits and vegetables was not large. Mr. S. Dalglish exhibited several baskets of magnificent Hovey's seedling, early Virginia and Jenny's seedling Strawberries. Charles E. Hall, of North Providence, exhibited one basket of tempting-looking Strawberries. Hovey & Co., of Boston, exhibited a basket of Jenny Lind Strawberries, by its originator, Mr. Isaac Day.

Some fine Cucumbers were contributed by J. Watson; fine Tomatoes, Beans, &c., by Mr. Dalglish; splendid Cauliflowers, by Mr. Ryan, from the garden of Mr. E. A. Wright, of Newport; fine Peas, Rhubarb, Beets and Lettuce, by J. J. Cooke; a good selection of vegetables, consisting of Peas, Cucumbers, Rhubarb and Beans, by Mr. Nesbit. The exhibition in this department shows a decided improvement over last year, and we hope the farmers and amateur gardeners will contribute more fully of their productions, as many articles which might have been shown had no representatives. We append a list of the principal premiums awarded:

*Strawberries.*—To R. Dalglish, for best varieties, \$3; to Chas. E. Hall, for best dish, \$2.

*June Roses.*—To Geo. Anderson, gardener to G. W. Chapin, for best exhibition, \$3; to Thos. M. Hawkins, for 3d best, \$1.

*Hardy Perpetual Roses.*—Best, \$3, to E. Hubbard; 2d best, \$2, to Silas Moore, of Cranston; best two specimens, \$1 to W. B. Spencer, of Phenix.

*Fuchsias in Pots.*—Best, \$2, to Geo. Anderson, gardener to Geo. W. Chapin; 2d best, \$1, to David Cook, gardener to A. D. and J. Y. Smith.

*Peonies.*—Best, \$2, to John Watson, gardener to Gen. James; second best, \$1, to R. Dalglish.

*Herbaceous Plants.*—Best, \$2, to W. Nesbit, Elm Grove; 2d best, \$1, to David Cook, gardener to A. D. & J. Y. Smith.

*Flowering Shrubs and Creepers.*—Best, \$2, to David Cook, gardener to A. D. & J. Y. Smith; 2d best, \$1, to Wm. Nesbit.

*Pelargoniums.*—Best, \$2, to Geo. Anderson, gardener to Geo. W. Chapin; second best, \$1, to David Cook, gardener to A. D. & J. Y. Smith.

*Greenhouse Plants in pots.*—Best, \$3, to G. Anderson, gardener to Geo. W. Chapin; 2d best, \$2, to Wm. Nesbit.

Beside the stated premiums of \$2 and \$1, for bouquets, baskets of flowers, &c., &c., of which we have already spoken, a large number of gratuitous awards were made, for both flowers and vegetables—the lack of space precluding further detail.

**STRAWBERRIES IN CALIFORNIA** seven inches in circumference, are said by the papers of that State to be quite common; while those only a little smaller come into the markets by the wagon load. Some of our friends there will please forward us a few of the

plants for propagation, and we will return the compliment by sending them some roots of the New-Rochelle blackberry.

**GENEVA, N. Y.**—Our correspondent, J. A. Collins, sends us a long report of the June Exhibition of the Seneca (Town) Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at Geneva, on the 29th, from which we condense the following: The show was too early for vegetables, the season being backward. Strawberries were well represented. Hovey's Seedlings were largest, but Burr's New Pine were preferred for flavor. Roses were also numerous; the largest collection being from the nursery of Messrs. W. T. & E. Smith. Mr. W. S. Burgess, of Waterloo, exhibited large pie plants, of a variety called Mayett's Linneas (?); the stalks were two to three feet in length, and nearly two inches in diameter. Stalks of rye seven feet nine inches were shown.

*For the American Agriculturist.*

#### THE NEW-BOCHELLE BLACKBERRY.

THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY,  
Or what I shall call

#### THE SEACOR MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY.

Not only in agricultural papers, but from several other sources, I have heard great dissatisfaction manifested at the name given to this now famous berry by the New-York Farmers' Club. I believe there is a general opinion that great injustice is done to Mr. Seacor by that Club; and, although I am in no way pecuniarily interested in the sale of these plants, I think the subject should be thoroughly investigated. The object of this communication is to call out a statement of facts from those persons who are familiar with the circumstances of the origin and subsequent history of the plant. I would inquire.

1st. Was not Mr. Lewis A. Seacor the discoverer and preserver of this delicious fruit, and did not he first bring it into garden culture, and was not Mr. Lawton fully aware of these facts when he made his statement at the Farmer's Club?

2d. Was not the action of that Club irregular, inasmuch as it is a standing rule, if not custom, to decide no questions brought before them, but simply to hear facts and statements from both sides of all questions?

3d. Supposing that action regular, was it not entirely too hasty, since no previous notice was given of the introduction of this question, and was not the subject decided without investigation, and upon the *ex parte* statement of an interested individual only?

4th. Does not the action of that Club tend greatly to injure Mr. Seacor and others, by giving Mr. Lawton an unjust monopoly of the name and sale of the plant; and is not the community at large injured by the impression thus conveyed, that in order to get the plants they must buy them of Mr. Lawton at a higher price than is asked for them by others?

5th. Did not Mr. Seymour, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Carpenter, as well as Mr. Lawton, get their original stock from Mr. Seacor; and if so, are not their plants as pure as his, and are they not entitled to an equal share of patronage and at as good prices?

I hope these questions will be fully answered, as the history and the facility of obtaining this plant has become a matter of public interest. I would further ask, whether the Farmers' Club should not reconsider and reverse their action, if it be a fact that Mr. Lawton is not entitled to the name? If I mistake not, you, Mr. Editor, are a member

of that Club, and was present at the meeting when the name was given. If so I would inquire of you whether any chance was given to investigate the matter?

If the persons who know its history will reply to this as far as they well can, they shall hear from me again, for I think the matter should be thoroughly sifted.

T. B. G.

We leave the discussion of this matter to our correspondents and to those more immediately interested in the subject. In answer to T. B. G.'s direct question to us, we have only to say, that we are in no way responsible for the action of the Club. We occasionally attend with other invited "outsiders." From the rules of the Club, as we have heard them laid down, we should not suppose the Club had authority to decide any question of this character. Indeed, some three or four weeks since, samples of wire fence were exhibited, and some action requested, but it was distinctly stated by the officers, and concurred in by the members present, that it was not the province of the Club to pass any resolutions recommending or commanding anything brought before the Club. As to the other matter, we believe the only discussion had at the time of the naming the blackberry, was a *discussion* of the excellent flavor of a large basket of fine fruit, and some remarks upon its wonderful size, &c., followed by a paper read by Mr. Lawton. We think the Club, to be consistent, should reconsider their former action, and leave the decision of this question to the Horticultural Societies of New York and Brooklyn, to whom it legitimately belongs. We suggest to one or both of these Societies the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the value, proper naming, &c., of this new, and, as we think, valuable addition to our summer fruits. If Mr. Lawton's efforts in preserving and propagating the fruit entitle him to the name, by all means let him have it, and if not, let it be given where it belongs. The sooner this question is settled the better for all parties, and especially for the public.

#### A STRAWBERRY PLANTATION.

The editor of the Columbus Times describes a visit to the country of Mr. Charles A. Peabody, of strawberry celebrity, five miles distant from that city:

The sight surpassed our most sanguine expectations. It consisted of a ten acre field, and every foot of ground was red with the ripe and luscious fruit. The Hovey seedling was the prevailing growth; but we found a part of the ground covered with the Peabody seedling, a cross between the Hovey and a native wilding, which pleased us better even than the Hovey. The vine is larger, the fruit quite as large, more luscious and abundant. It is like the Hovey, a continuous bearer. We saw vines of this seedling which contained over two hundred berries, some just forming, others turning, and others again ready to melt on the tongue. It was a sight to tempt an epicure. The most astonishing feature in the condition of this crop is that it has been produced without artificial watering. We attribute the success of Mr. Peabody to his system of culture in which mulching forms a conspicuous feature.

In the same field Mr. Peabody has 2,000

watermelon vines, many of which have fruit already formed, and he expects to supply the market with this delightful fruit by the 10th proximo. In each hill of the melon vines was a tomato plant. Mr. Peabody informed us that the tomato does not interfere with the melon while it protects it from the bugs that prey upon it. If this be true, it is a fact worth remembering by cultivators of the watermelon.

#### PAULOVNIA IMPERIALIS.

The Imperial Paulownia is decidedly one of the most ornamental deciduous trees we yet possess. It grows in its native country (Japan) from forty to fifty feet high. Notwithstanding this, we have plants in this country, extending from the middle to the south of England, twenty feet high—and particularly in the south, where it attains a greater height, growing spontaneously, producing in one season large robust shoots three or four feet long, and at the same time bearing ample foliage. I once observed (at a nursery in Sussex) a large healthy plant twenty-five feet high, lifted from the situation in which it had been established eight years, and removed to a gentleman's estate, there re-planted, and to his great satisfaction, the plant re-flourished in a most luxuriant manner. But in this part of England, as well as the midland localities, we find our strongest plants with their terminal shoots nipped, and more or less killed by the autumnal frost, or, what is worse, the biting north-east winds of spring. Three years ago I beheld a plant coming nicely into bloom, it had expanded three lilac-colored, Gloxinia-like flowers, on a spike six inches long, but unfortunately it experienced one frosty night, which destroyed the whole, but in the same summer, at the Bishop of Exeter's favorite and beautiful grounds, at Bishopstow, near Torquay, a plant bloomed most profusely, from which specimens were forwarded to the conductors of the Botanical Magazine, in which it is mostly splendidly figured, Tab. 4666. "The flowers," his Lordship writes, "are produced in terminal clusters, and the odor is of a delicate violet-like character." He states that the effect to the eye is rather disappointing, for the bloom precedes the leaves, which were not then half out. His Lordship's statement concerning the structure of the flower exactly corresponds with what I have myself perceived. Great difficulty has been experienced in propagating the Paulownia, as the robust shoots which our English summers seldom ever half ripen, will not strike, though it has been in many instances rooted from layers; but the most successful method of effecting propagation is by taking the roots in the autumn and cutting them into parts about one inch and a half long, and inserting one half of the subterraneous cutting into some good sandy soil, and leaving the other half exposed to the light; let the soil be pressed rather firm, and kept rather moist; then let the pot be plunged into a medium bottom heat, and a handglass placed over the whole.

The soil which is best adapted for this plant is that of a dry sandy nature, and the situation in which it should be planted ought to be exposed to the powerful rays of the sun; by these means the abundant flow of sap in moist weather would become checked; the plant would form its bloom at a much earlier period, and be more likely to expand its flowers, before the inclemency of the weather would injure them. This plant, as well as a great many other semi-hardy plants, would form ornamental objects in the Crystal Palace. The whole beauty of many of these plants we have not yet discovered, and particularly those of New-Zealand, because they can not withstand the various tempera-

tures to which our island is so subject.—G. G., in *London Florist*.

#### THE PLEASURES OF FLORICULTURE; WITH REMARKS ON DIVIDING THE FAMILIES OF PLANTS, AND CREATING NEW GENERA FROM THEM.

BY J. OF JERSEY.

The love of flowers, and of their culture, has been very great in me from my childhood. It was imparted to me by my good Aunt Mary, who was considered as having always the prettiest, most healthy, and best-looking flowers in Jersey; except, perhaps, those rare sorts which were then cultivated in the few greenhouses which there were at that time in the island. Her garden was, from early spring until late in the autumn, replete with the enlivening blossoms of the beautiful objects of her care. To the pleasing occupation of out-of-door culture she added another, in which she took much pleasure, and which is now called *Window-gardening*. In this she certainly excelled; her windows looked as if there had been spread over them a screen of various tints of cheerful green, over which some fairy hand had strewed fragrant blossoms of the fairest hues in the utmost profusion, which, while impervious to the ardent ray of mid-day sun, readily admitted every zephyr, fraught with perfume, into the cool interior of the rooms. The plants which produced these pleasing effects were then called *Geraniums*.

I was removed for a time from my pleasant home for the purposes of education, but I carried with me and retained the love of floriculture, which had been so early implanted in me. I continued to look on my old friends, the *Geraniums*, with undiminished, perhaps increased pleasure; and on my return home some years afterward, having a little time on my hands, one of my principal sources of recreation was the growth of flowers. A little success in this had the effect of putting me in communication with regular amateur florists, from whose experience I derived most important benefit; but, when talking one day with one of them about some of my favorite *Geraniums*, I was mortified by his telling me that they were no longer called by that name, and had been replaced by that of *Pelargonium*, but he could not tell me for what reason. Another friend, more learned and versed in the recent changes, informed me that the name of *Geranium* was preserved, but that it had been divided into two genera, *Geranium* and *Pelargonium*, because there existed differences in character, easy to be distinguished. He had the kindness to define them for me as follows:

The *Geranium* (Crane's bill), alternate leaves, regular flowers, with ten stamens.

The *Pelargonium* (Stork's bill), having leaves opposite, irregular flowers, seven prolific stamens, and the upper division of the calyx a little larger than the others.

I was forced to agree to the propriety of this arrangement, but knowledge, even on the march, was not satisfied with so imperfect a classification, and I was soon called upon to adopt a new name, which had been given to a genus formed out of the two others; this was—

The *Erodium* (Heron's bill), having for characters alternate leaves, flowers regular and five fertile stamens.

Thus were formed, from the original *Geranium*, two additional genera—*Pelargonium* and *Erodium*.

Years have passed away, during which my time has been too much occupied by other matters to permit me to take much thought about floral matters, but now being, through

ill health, unable to give so much time to business, I am glad to devote some of my leisure hours to a pursuit which afforded me so much gratification in past days; but I find things have much altered. There has been a stupendous improvement in the culture, and an infinite number of superb hybrids has been produced; but I find that the names have been changed, and am at a loss to distinguish by which of them I should call my plants.

Thus, *Erodium* is seldom heard of now; the only instance in which I have met with it lately being in Messrs. Harrison & Co.'s "Catalogue of Herbaceous and Alpine Plants," *Erodium Reichardii*. As to *Genium*, when I read of it in the Cabinet, the word is followed by *so-called*, in a parenthesis; and reading in the Times, of 11th May, the report of the Botanic Society's Flower Show in the Regent's Park, on the 9th, I find it stated that "the *Geraniums* of Mr. Turner, of Slough, were of the best;" but I look for them in vain in the list of prizes—the two awarded to Mr. Turner are for *Pelargoniums*.

In order to remove my uncertainty, with respect to the names, I have thought I might take the liberty, as a subscriber to the Cabinet from the commencement, upwards of twenty-two years ago, of applying to you for information; and therefore request you, or some of your correspondents, will have the kindness to tell me what is a *Geranium*, and what is a *Pelargonium*. Also, if the name of the class is changed, and if so for what reason—which, in that case, I hope is a good one; for otherwise I think that *Geranium* is much the prettier name, and should have been retained.—*Floricultural Cabinet*.

#### THE GOOSEBERRY.

Gooseberry growers are not very successful in our State. Their culture is so attended by difficulties that it is not very unusual to see whole plantations dug up and thrown away. These difficulties can not wholly be obviated, but much may be done to nullify them. The great cause of failure is the aridity of the climate at certain seasons of the year, which induces mildew. Whatever contributes to the moisture of the atmosphere in which the gooseberry grows, assists their perfect development, and aids in warding off the attacks of mildew. The gooseberry here fails most generally in proportion to the dryness of the soil in which it grows. In England and other countries famed for their mammoth gooseberries, a dry rich soil is not so unfavorable, because the superior moisture of the atmosphere supplies the necessary humidity. The best soil in our district for the gooseberry is one which retains a good supply of moisture through the summer, and one which at the same time will not *bake in dry weather*. Where it is unavoidable to plant in dryish soil, thorough soakings of water while the fruit is setting, and a mulching of loose litter thrown over the soil around the roots, is of vast benefit to it.

Another excellent mode of generating moisture about them is to sprinkle the soil under the trees occasionally with salt—not too much; just enough to make the ground look white. As a practical man, and writing for practical people, I need not explain why or how salt aids humidity; that it does so, will be a useful fact to those who wish to grow—or not "monstrous," at least superior gooseberries.—THOMAS MEHAN, in *Progressive Farmer*.

The New-York Evening Post says: "The Navy is a good place for bad boys, and a bad place for good ones."

**THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,** neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

Bound volumes XI, XII and XIII (new series), \$1.50 per volume; unbound, \$1 per volume. The whole thirteen volumes furnished bound for \$14.50.

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, July 5.

**This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.**

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

### AGRICULTURE OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

We spent a few hours last week in examining the Agricultural part of the Egyptian Museum, in this City. The remains of that ancient and most interesting people that are deposited here are, many of them, in a wonderful state of preservation. They were gathered from the tombs about Sakhara and Thebes, by Dr. Abbot, and are attested by such names as leave no doubt of their authenticity.

These primitive farmers did not differ so much from us in their implements and practices as we might suppose. Their plow was shaped something like our old-fashioned "bull-tongue," though but a small portion of the sole ran in the ground—this part extending back until it met the beam, and made a joint with it, so that the instrument resembled fire-tongs with one short leg. The opening between the two sticks was secured by a piece of chain. There seems to have been no idea of turning the furrow, or of distinguishing between the land and the mold sides; so that the thing must have been driven around over the ground very much after the manner of our harrow. The back end of the beam was elevated so much, that a perpendicular wooden pin inserted into it answered the purpose of a handle.

Like some Connecticut farmers, these Egyptians preferred ox teams; and they had an odd way of yoking them, by lashing a stick to their heads in front of their horns. The plowman, in one picture, holds the implement with his left hand, and flourishes the goad vigorously with his right. He wears a simple cloth about the loins, while the more pretentious farmer, who precedes him carrying a basket of grain on his arm from which he sows, is dressed in a kilt that reaches to his ankles. So it seems that they plowed in their grain as we now recommend for wheat, when a drill is not used.

In another picture, oxen are treading out the grain, in the way that some farmers in this country do with horses. Champollion tells us that the peasants that drove the cattle enlivened their labors with songs, and he

has given us a translation of one, written in hieroglyphics over such a picture, of the date of fifteen hundred years before Christ:

"Tread ye out for yourselves,  
Tread ye out for yourselves,  
O, oxen!  
Tread ye out for yourselves,  
Tread ye out for yourselves  
The straw;  
For men, who are your masters,  
The grain."

There are here three mummied bulls, preserved in bulk, resting with their limbs drawn under them. Their horns are straight and divergent. These animals are so wound in bandages that it is impossible to judge of their actual size, but we can judge something of this from a separate jaw-bone and a portion of a back-bone. There is an idea prevalent that the domestic animals and the races of men are continually improving. In order to test the matter, in the case of the genus *bos*, we examined this jaw-bone, and found that the teeth were identical in number, in position, in shape, and in protuberances, with those of our common ox. Hence we conclude that the species was the same; and this conclusion is still further strengthened by the fact that, on measurement, this bone does not differ essentially in size from specimens in our butcher shops. We made accurate measurements and drawings of this jaw-bone, and of one from a modern animal, which the curious in such matters can examine at our office.

The edge tools are made of bronze—a mixture of copper and tin. There are no eyes to the axes, the blade being inserted in a groove in the handle, and secured by plaited leather. In some of the knives the handle extends the whole length of the blade along the back of it, so that the ax is only one of these knives with a very long handle and a very narrow blade. The hoe is a clumsy thing, that looks very much like an adz. The sickle is shaped like the letter Z, only the cutting part is long and curved.

Of the manufactured articles, much of the linen looks like our "tow cloth," though part of it is as fine as ordinary sheeting, and some small pieces are equal even to cambric. Sometimes one thread in every dozen or so of the filling, is coarser than the others, and this thread is looped at about an equal space along the warp, so that the texture has a kind of nap on one side, like shaggy woolen mittens. Some of the cordage is as finely and evenly twisted as if it had been made by our best spinners.

We noticed that these ancients affected to increase their stature, by contrivances equivalent to the modern stove-pipe hats. The gods generally wear something of the sort, with a steeple-top; and the artist who cut the statue of Thotmes III, or the Pharaoh of Moses's time, has carried the crown of the head upward and backward to a deformity.

Among their games was a kind of checkers or draughts, the men for which were made of porcelain, and distinguished from each other by difference in height, instead of color. Another consisted in tossing up a set of sticks, and guessing which side would fall up—as boys toss up a stone and say "wet or dry" for innings. The doll babies were

cut out of flat pieces of wood, and had no joints.

Horns were finished, for some purpose, in the same style that we finish powder-horns now, only the small end was expanded into a spoon, so that it held a certain quantity, like the nose of a modern powder-flask.

Blue was a favorite color, and it was a compliment to be represented as "true blue." The Egyptian mother called her baby her "chicken," and it was as much an insult to be called a "goose" in those days as it is now.

They spoke of the cow as the *moo*, the dog as the *bow-wow*, a serpent as a *hiss*, and a cat as a *mew*. The principal men wore "goatees," and braided them as a Chinaman does his hair.

After a few hours of pleasant reverie, we came away well satisfied with our visit to the realms of the Pharaohs, and more than ever inclined to believe that King Solomon was right when he said that there was, even in his day, nothing new under the sun.

### TO OUR EXCHANGES:

Every paper has a species of property in its original articles, especially when—as is the case with this journal—considerable expense is incurred to procure the best matter for its columns. It is admitted on all hands that when such articles are copied by other journals, they should receive due credit; but we are sorry to find that nearly or quite one-third of our exchanges copy from us, week after week, giving no credit, or rather doing what is equivalent to this, they append a simple Am. Ag., which amounts really to no credit at all. We have called attention to this matter before, without producing the desired effect; and, as the cause of complaint is daily increasing, we now give notice that, hereafter, we shall strike from our exchange list such papers as continue this course.

**CORRECTION.**—Mr. Keeler, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, requests us to say, that in his card published in the *American Agriculturist* two weeks since, he inadvertently omitted to mention that Mr. John Jay, of Bedford, sent up a bountiful collation for all on the ground at the trial of Mowers, on Friday, the 15th June; and that on the second trial, before his house, the next day (16th June), Judge Jay furnished a handsome collation to all present. The Messrs. Jay, and their neighbor, Mr. Lyon, also generously placed their grass land at the disposal of the Committee, to take any quantity they desired for a trial of all the Mowing machines present.

It is not yet too late to plant corn for fodder. If sown or drilled in now, it will be ready for use the latter part of August.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Morrison's shingle machine.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the Woodstock Acad

**HAY CAPS.**

In January last we advised farmers to prepare a supply of hay caps at that leisure season, to use at this time. Our suggestions were followed by several persons, and we hope to hear from them in reference to the result. Our article is now being copied by several agricultural journals, and, for the benefit of a large number of new readers, we will reprint a portion of our suggestions. It is not too late to procure those caps; and if such frequent showers as we have had for a few days past continue during the haying season, they will be found highly useful.

Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average one-fourth of the value of all hay gathered, is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of HAY CAPS. These can be made of pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be rendered more effectual if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whiting, and after drying dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner, they will shed water quite freely.

When grass is cut down and put up in small stacks of two to four hundred pounds each, it can then be protected by one of these cloth coverings, the corners of the cap being fastened down by thrusting little wooden pins through the loops into the sides of the stacks. Protected in this way, hay can stand in the field unharmed through rain and dews till it is thoroughly cured. Let us estimate briefly the cost and profit of this process.

If we allow one of these caps for 200 lbs. of hay, ten will be required for a tun. As the cloth may be quite coarse, the expense of each will not exceed 10 to 15 cents. The caps may be used two or three times in a season, and if taken care of they will last for five or six years, or longer, and then the paper-makers will buy them at one-fifth of first cost; so that every two caps, costing 25 cents, at most, will serve for curing at least a tun of hay.

No one will deny but that hay thus cured will, *on an average*, be worth at least a dollar more on the tun, than if subjected to the usual damage of rain and dew. We advise every person raising hay to prepare a few dollars' worth of these caps during this leisure month, and have them laid away in readiness for the haying season. The same caps may be used to protect shocks of wheat and other grain. They will very often much more than pay for themselves in a single season. If not quite satisfied as to their utility, prepare 20 or 30, and try them one season, and see if they do not pay. If they do not, the cloth will not be lost.

There is no particular necessity for any preparation added to the cloth, as a piece of simple cotton thrown over a rounded haycock will generally conduct off even the heaviest shower of rain.

To enquiring for Drain Tile Machines, and something of interest to them in

our advertising columns. Ditch Diggers and Brick Machines are also announced.

**RHODE-ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.**

The above Society is making extensive preparations for a Horse and Cattle Show, to commence on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and continue through the week.

The sum of *Seven Thousand Dollars* is appropriated for the premiums and expenses of the Horse and Cattle Show alone. Exhibitors and competitors are invited from other States. Judging from the past exhibitions of this Society which we have attended, and from what we know of the men engaged in the enterprise, we predict a splendid and successful show. It will take place earlier than most other State exhibitions, which will give exhibitors of animals from other States an opportunity to participate in its exercises without neglecting their own.

In addition to the special Show for Horses and Cattle, liberal premiums, to be awarded at the same time, are offered for the best cultivated Farms, for agricultural experiments, and for a variety of agricultural productions. We give a few of them—as follows:

Best Cultivated Farm, \$100; 2d do., \$60. Best cultivated acre of Corn, \$15; 2d do \$10. For best acre of Rye, Rutabaga, and Potatoes, and for best  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of Carrots, Parsnips, and Onions, \$10 each. \$20 each for best experiments with  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of Cranberries upon bog land, and for best comparative experiments in keeping Apples in quantities.

\$30 for best experiments in feeding Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Premiums of \$10 to \$15 are offered for experiments with Yellow Locust Trees, Fish Manure, Irrigation, Top-dressing, raising and grinding Madder in New-England, Use of Lime, Phosphate of Lime, Feeding one kind of Animals, Superiority of one breed of Hogs over another, &c.

Inquiries may be addressed to the President, Joseph J. Cooke, Providence, or the Secretary, C. T. Keith, Providence.

**THE DUTCHES COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** will hold its next annual Show at the Society's grounds in Washington Hollow, September 25th and 26th. Letters of inquiry and previous entries to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Geo. Sweet, at Washington Hollow.

From the premium regulations (for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. George W. Coffin, Treasurer of the Society,) we select the following:

"Premiums on Milk Cows to be determined by the following trial, viz: Time of trial from the 10th to the 20th of June, and from the 10th to the 20th of August; cows to be kept on grass only during the experiment, and for 15 days previous to each trial. Statement to be furnished of the age, breed of cows, time of calving, quantity of milk in weight, and also of butter made during each period of 10 days. Samples of butter made to be exhibited at the Fair, and statement to be verified by the competitor's affidavit.

**CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

—Our agricultural friends in the golden State are preparing for a State Show, to be held at Sacramento, in September—the precise day is not yet announced. As money is more abundant with them, they are going ahead of their brethren of older States in the amount of premiums offered. As an example, we give the following:

For the best Farm, \$200; for 2d do., \$100; for best Imported or American Stallion, \$150; 3d do., \$75; for best Bull, \$100; 2d do., \$50; for best Vineyard, best Nursery, and best Steam Engine, each \$75; for best 10 acres of Wheat, \$100; for best 5 acres of Potatoes, best 10 acres of Barley, do. Oats, do. Corn, do. Buckwheat, &c., each \$50; best Threshing Machine, \$50. Other premiums are in similar proportion.

**SQUIRRELS.**—The Boston city authorities have procured a number of red and gray squirrels from Vermont, and set them at liberty upon the celebrated Boston Common. This is the finest city Park in this country. It contains nearly 50 acres of beautiful undulating lawn, well stocked with magnificent elms and other trees, and is provided with graveled walks, fountains, miniature artificial lakes, &c. The new inhabitants thus introduced will be vigilantly guarded from boys and dogs, and will add much to the life and animation of the grounds. This plan was adopted some time since in the Philadelphia parks, and the squirrels have become so tame as to take food from the hands of visitors.

**To PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING.**—Melt together three parts of lard and one part of rosin. A very thin coating, will preserve Russia-iron stoves and grates from rusting during summer, even in damp situations. The effect is equally good on brass, copper, steel, &c. The same compound forms an excellent water-proof paste for leather. Boots, when treated with it, will soon after take the usual polish when blacked, and the soles may be saturated with it.

**YOUNG SALMON.**—The papers say it has been discovered that young fry of salmon must remain in fresh water two years before emigrating to the sea, instead of one year, as has been heretofore supposed. We can not learn where or by whom the discovery was made. Is the statement true?

**BOOK NOTICES.**

**LEAVES FROM THE TREE IGDRASYL;** By Mar the Russel. John P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

"I like, too, that representation they [the old Norsemen] have of the tree Igdrasyl. All life is figured by them as a tree. Igdrasyl, the ash-tree of existence, has its roots deep down in the kingdom of Hela or Death; its trunk reaches up heaven-high—spreads its boughs over the whole universe; it is the tree of Existence. Is not every leaf a biography—every fiber there an act or word?"—*Carlyle*.

This is a pleasant summer-book of sketches, well written, abounding with fine sentiments, and gentle, womanly thoughts. Here is indeed a portraiture of the affections, for

in them is woman's province, her very life, else how could she make home so beautiful? Yet on this Tree Igdrasyl grow many other beautiful leaves, upon which pictures of life and lessons of heart knowledge are daguerreotyped with exquisite truthfulness. We will pluck but one:

"I confess I am not philosophical enough to get quite above this matter of dress. I think there is more in the mind's craving for perfect harmony and fitness in outward things than many of our sages admit. The dress of every woman should be evolved from her mind—an indication of the grace, truth, purity and beauty within. \* \* \* Only as the 'outward and visible sign' of the inward harmony should dress be made a study; never for vulgar display."

*For the American Agriculturist.*

**PRESERVED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.**—The season is close at hand when those desirous of securing a late fall and winter's supply of the above, must set about preparing them. I should be greatly obliged if some of your lady readers who are most intelligent on the subject, would give us the best methods for preserving both as vegetables and sweet-meats, some of the leading products of the garden, and especially the tomato for cooking, when wanted as a vegetable.

**AN INEXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER.**

#### POUGHKEEPSIE—ITS ENVIRONS.

BY C. N. BEMENT.

Poughkeepsie, to the traveler passing up or down the Hudson, either on the river or Rail-Road, presents nothing prepossessing or very attractive worthy of note. Bold and craggy bluffs line the banks, and here and there may be seen docks or landings cosily ensconced between the projecting cliffs. The city proper lies on an eminence about 150 or 200 feet above the level of the river, and is reached by a tolerably broad, paved, and nearly straight road to the plateau on which the city is situated. At the termination of this road, Main, the principal business street commences and stretches off in an easterly direction some three-fourths of a mile, losing itself in the great eastern turnpike. Other beautiful streets, running parallel and across Main-street, are studded with shade trees, gardens and shrubbery, in which residences, all very pretty, and many splendid mansions, have been erected.

Until 1836 Poughkeepsie remained nearly stationary, when a company was formed, called the "Improvement Company," of which the late Mr. Walter Cunningham was the energetic and principal mover or actor, and to whom much credit is due for carrying out the views of the company. From this period Poughkeepsie commenced to expand; farms and lands were purchased, streets and parks laid out, trees planted, and houses erected, many of which were elegant mansions, surrounded with fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, gardens, &c. The spirit of improvement once started, seemed to diffuse itself throughout the whole length and breadth of the village (it has since grown into a city), ornamental trees and shrubbery planted, houses and fences newly painted,

giving an air of neatness, comfort, beauty and freshness, truly pleasing.

The good roads, the picturesque scenery, the Catskill Mountains on the north, the Highlands and Fishkill Mountains on the south, added to a healthy climate, have all tended to attract the attention of those seeking country residences, and many wealthy families have purchased and located in the vicinity. The sites most sought after appear to have been eminences, overlooking the river and country—no matter how rough, rocky, or sterile, so much the better, as it offered an opportunity of expending their taste and money in improvement by art over nature.

Among the many charming seats or residences in the suburbs of Poughkeepsie, we will mention "Spring-side," the beautiful and picturesque country seat of Mr. Vassar, situated on the south line of the Corporation limits of the city.

On a recent visit to Poughkeepsie we had the pleasure of a stroll through these grounds. It was on one of those lovely mornings in June, succeeding a refreshing shower, the sun beaming forth in its full radiance and glory, and vegetation dressed in its most gaudy attire, fresh and blooming, that we might have been seen winding our way to this lovely abode. After passing nearly the whole front, which is inclosed with a substantial stone wall, surmounted with a beautiful evergreen hedge, we enter the gate, near which stands the Porter's Lodge, a tasteful and beautiful structure, in the Gothic style.

The first object meeting the eye, after passing the gate, is a small pond or lakelet, crossed by a very pretty foot-bridge. In the center of the pond is a small island, in which stands a house for aquatic birds, of which the stately swan, or white Chinese goose, (which most resembles the swan in its light and airy appearance on the water), would be appropriate. But we found no such ornamental birds there.

The next object of attraction was "Willow-dale," so named by us, from the great number of weeping willows with their long and delicate branches reaching to the ground. On the left, a little further on, we passed "Penguin knoll," which we so named in consequence of the unique and singular appearance of certain long narrow stones set end, and giving the appearance of a flock of penguins standing about as sentinels. These knolls, by the way, are covered with large native forest trees, giving them quite a romantic appearance.

Further on, in the center of a vale, surrounded by knolls studded with evergreens, flowering shrubbery, &c., stands an elevated vase of water, in which sits the figure of a beautiful white swan, with outstretched neck, and head pointing upward, spouting from its bill a jet of water high in the air, falling in a basin or tank of pure crystal water, in which sports quite a number of gold fish, now poised on easy fin, and now sculling about in playful mood. We noticed also several other fountains and pools of water with gold and other fish, which give a pic-

turesque and pleasing view to the scenery.

On leaving this charming valley, the road takes a short curve to the right, which brings in view "Monumental Hill" (our name again), from the peculiar position in which long pieces of rock are placed upright, and capped by other pieces of stone, giving the appearance of numerous monuments. Around on these knolls and hills, among the rocks, rustic seats are placed, on which the weary may rest.

We now take a sudden turn to the left, which presents to our view a beautiful frame cottage, in old English style, with carved verge boards and pendants, irregular outlines, and in Gothic order of architecture. This cottage, standing as it does, nestled among the knolls, has quite a picturesque and romantic appearance. About one hundred yards north of this cottage, Mr. Vassar has caused to be erected a large and commodious grape and green-house, which may be considered one of the best finished and well-arranged edifices for the purpose in the State. It is heated by Hitching's improved steam and hot water apparatus. Near this stands the Gardener's cottage, a very neat and pretty Gothic structure, corresponding with the other buildings. It must be recollected that all the improvements on these premises are new, having been made within the last four years. On the east of the cottage is the vegetable garden, bounded on the north by a high, thick stone wall, intended for the protection of plants and fruits in the garden from the cold north winds. The garden is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit, and dwarf fruit trees in full bearing. Adjoining is an apple, plum, peach and cherry orchard in a thriving condition.

We will now return to that point of the road which brought us in view of the English cottage, for here stands the model carriage-house and stables, beautiful and nice enough for farmers' residences. It is upon the side of a hill, the lower story is appropriated to the work horses, for stables, harness room, and room for storing vegetables. The second story, which is level with the ground in front, is the carriage house, harness room, and sleeping room for the driver on one side, and stable for the carriage horses on the other, with hay-loft in the attic. This building is Gothic in style, also. Near by, on the side of the same hill, stands the dairy building, with an ice-house inclosed on the principal of a refrigerator, the shelves for the milk surrounding the exterior of the ice-house.

But by far the most interesting to me, was the group of buildings or sheds forming the poultry establishment. They form an oblong square, the roof on three sides pitching outward. The space, or inner yard, is protected with lattice wire work to prevent the ingress of birds of prey from without or the egress of the fowls within. One side is divided off into coops for gallinaceous fowls, so that the different varieties can be kept separate for breeding pure birds of each kind. The opposite side is devoted to aquatic birds, having tanks of flowing spring water within the inclosure. Overhead are accommodations for

pigeons, of which he has a large variety of fancy birds. Under this shed, near the tank of water, in a secluded nest, one of our beautiful little wood ducks was sitting on six eggs. In a yard, with high paling, outside this shed, were the larger aquatic birds, such as the wild or Canada geese, the African, the Breman, and the Barnacle geese, the Muscovy, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and Top-knot or Crested ducks. In this yard, the waste water from the tank under the shed is conveyed, forming quite a large pool for their accommodation.

The lower end of the shed is divided off into a room for the larger fowls, such as pea fowls, turkeys and Guinea fowls. In front, on both sides of a large latticed gate, stands square building, one of which is filled with draw-nests, and secured from cold, for the fowls to lay in the winter. The other building has conveniences for cooking or boiling food for the poultry. We noticed also in another yard adjoining quite a number of fancy rabbits, and several deer, one doe of which had a pair of beautiful fawns by her side. One great objection to this poultry establishment is, the contracted space allowed for the fowls to roam—they require more room for exercise and pure air.

In the general arrangement of these grounds, the hand and spirit of the lamented Downing is visible at every turn. There are two miles of drives and walks, girding the knolls and encircling the hills, through gentle sloping vales up to the summit; arbors erected on the most elevated points of observation, overlooking unsurpassed landscape views in the distance, and are appropriately deserving their significant ancient name of "Eden Hills." Such a variety of surface formation for rural and picturesque scenery, springs of pure water supplying the jets for fountains, fish ponds, and pools for aquatic birds by its own gravitation, can scarcely be found on so limited an area of land. And it would appear now that all the necessary substantial buildings and embellishments were completed except the "Villa" residence, which still remains on paper only.

Staten Island, June, 1855.

**THE LOVER'S LEG.**—The following story, which is calculated to make "each particular hair to stand like quills upon the fretful porcupine," is said to have happened in St. Lawrence County, in this State, and is given on the authority of a gentleman of undoubted veracity:

A young man addicted to intemperate habits, during one of his periodical 'sprees' took a sudden notion to pay a visit to his 'sweetheart.' On the evening alluded to, the young lady and a female associate were the only occupants of the house where she resided. About ten o'clock in the evening the young man arrived at the house, considerably worse from the use of 'beverages.' His strange manner in approaching the door excited the suspicions of the young ladies, who supposed the house was attacked by robbers. He knocked at the door, and demanded admission; but his voice not being recognized, from the thickness of his tongue, the ladies refused to comply with the demand. Determined to force an entrance he commenced a series of assaults upon the barred and bolted door by kicking and pounding. After a number of desperate kicks, the

panel of the door gave way, and the leg of the besieger went through the aperture, and was immediately seized by one of the ladies and firmly held, while the other, armed with a saw, commenced the work of amputation! The grasp was firmly maintained, and the saw vigorously plied, until the leg was completely severed from the body! With the loss of his leg, the intoxicated wretch fell back, and in that condition lay the remainder of the night. In the meantime the ladies were frightened almost to death. With the dawn of morning the revelation was made that one of the ladies had participated in the amputation of her lover's leg! The wretched man was still alive. His friends were immediately sent for, and he was conveyed to his home, where, with proper treatment he gradually and miraculously recovered, and is now alive and well. We hardly credited," says the editor of the journal from which we quote, "the latter part of the story, and contended that the man must have bled to death on the spot, insisting, indeed, that it could not be otherwise. But we were mistaken. *The leg was a wooden one.*

### Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

#### 'TIS SUMMER!

'Tis Summer, fond Summer; adorning he kneels,  
To offer bright bounties at foot of the Earth;  
And she turns to him blushing; full surely she feels,  
That no other can equal his love and his worth;  
Young Spring may woo softly, with wist in his eye;  
Proud Autumn may lavishly deck her with gold;  
And old Winter may clasp his bare bosom and sigh;  
But the fond Summer wins, for his love ne'er grows cold!

'Tis Summer, sweet Summer; the sunniest hours  
The bright skies can deck forth are his jubilant train;  
Rich-laden he comes with ripe fruits and choice flow'rs;  
And the woods peal in concert a welcoming strain,  
And the hills echo back the glad notes of their song  
As they lift their tall heads o'er the valleys below;  
Where the minstrel-streams, caroling, wander along,  
Gathering blossom gifts, dropped by charm'd winds as they go.

'Tis Summer, bright Summer; rare blessings he yields.  
With his gifts, smiling Plenty is filling her horn;  
He throws a free hand o'er the suppliant fields,  
And turns then a-golden with treasures of corn!  
For the harvests he brings us, our thanks then are due;  
O, we all have a share of his bountiful grace;  
And like good men, God bless them! with hearts warm  
and true,  
He gives what he gives with a smile on his face!

T. E.

**ANECDOTE OF CHANCELLOR KENT.**—The late Chancellor Kent was one of those men whose innate dignity enabled him to take in good part familiarity—the result of ignorance and accident. He was exceedingly fond of martial music; and hearing the drums of a recruiting party, who had taken a station at the corner of the street, beat a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burthen of the tune when the man of war accosted him thus:

"You are fond of such music, then, my fine fellow?"

"Very," was the reply.

"Well, then," said Sergeant Kite, "why not join us? Good quarters—good bounty—large bounty! besides our Captain is a glorious fellow. Why don't you, now? You can't do better."

"Well," said the Chancellor, "I have one pretty strong objection."

"What is it?" asked the Sergeant.

"Why, just now I happen to have a better trade."

"What trade is it?" said the inquisitor.  
"I am Chancellor of the State of New-York."

"Whew! muttered the Sergeant. Strike up!—quick time!—forward, march!" Off tramped the military man, without looking behind him, leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh at the adventure.

**A QUICK REPARTEE.**—Governor Morris, of New-York, had a high respect for Bishop Moore, a man noted not only for the purity of his character, but also for the retiring modesty of his disposition, and for the general favor in which he was held. As the story ran: A dinner was given by some one of Governor Morris's friends when he was about departing for Europe. Bishop Moore and his wife were of the party. Among other things that passed in conversation, Mr. Morris said that he had made his will in prospect of going abroad; and, turning to Bishop Moore, said to him: "My reverend friend, I have bequeathed to you my whole stock of impudence."

Bishop Moore replied:

"Sir, you are not only very kind, but very generous; you have left me by far the largest portion of your estate."

Mrs. Moore immediately added:

"My dear, you have come into possession of your inheritance remarkably soon."

**SEVEN FOOLS.**—1. The Envious Man—who sends away his mutton, because the person next to him is eating venison.

2. The Jealous Man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3. The Proud Man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

4. The Litigious Man—who goes to law in the hope of ruining his opponent and gets ruined himself.

5. The Extravagant Man—who buys a herring, and takes a cab to carry it home.

6. The Angry Man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

7. The Ostentatious Man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.—*Punch.*

#### A LOVER STILL.

"No longer a lover!" exclaimed an aged patriarch; "Ah! you mistake me, if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hair fall over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tint of flowers, the singing of birds, and above all, the silvery laugh of a child. I love the starlike meadows where butter-cups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm as when, with my ringlets flying loose in the wind, and my cap in hand, years ago, I chased the painted butterfly. I love your aged dame—look at her. Her face is care-worn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the bitter cup of sorrow with her—and so shared, it seemed almost sweet. Years of freshness have stolen the freshness of her life; but, like the faded rose, the perfume of her love is richer than when in the full bloom of her youth and maturity. Together we have placed flowers in the casements, and in the folded hand of the dead; together we have wept over little graves. Through storm and sunshine we have clung together; and now she sits with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old-styled 'kerchief crossed white and prim above the heart that has beat so long and truly for me, the dim blue eye that shrinkingly fronts the glad day, the sunlight throwing her a parting fare-

well, kisses her brow, and leaves upon its faint tracery of wrinkles angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright glad young face that won me first, shine through those withered features, and the glowing love of forty years thrills my heart till the tears come. Say not again I can no longer be a lover. Though this form be bowed, God has implanted eternal love within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hands palsied, the limbs withered, the brain clouded, yet the heart, the true heart, may hold such wealth of love, that all the power of death and the victorious grave shall not be able to put out its quenchless flame."

"I NEVER KEPT MY HUSBAND WAITING."—How much of moment is conveyed in these words, "I never kept my husband waiting." How much of life is lost by the lost minutes; how much of happiness, by not being ready to enjoy it; how much of prosperity, by being "five minutes too late."

We heard those words utter'd by a lady whose decision of character, whose readiness for duty, and whose prompt performance of it, gave us an assurance that whatever there might be of adverse fortune in her husband's future life, he could always rely upon the helpmate God had given him! There is an energy in her tone of voice, a fire in her look, that told she knew a wife's duty and would perform it. We shall not soon forget that event; we shall bear in mind the future of that couple, and we venture to say that darkness nor despair can never drive happiness from that home, so long as that God-spirit reigns there; for it was the voice of true woman's heart that spoke, and that was a God-spirit.

If every wife could but thus speak and act, how rapidly would the world advance. How many husbands have been ruined by waiting precious moments of time, in the life of a business man; but the never-ready wife has, step by step, broken down the characteristic promptitude of many a husband, and with it his business energies, until ruin comes upon his business and wretchedness enters his home. Would wives wish peace of mind, and blessings at home, flowing from the prosperity of the husband, let her constant aim be, to be able to say, "I never kept my husband waiting."

—Ohio Farmer.

**USES OF TOBACCO.**—In the United States, physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 18 and 26, *one-half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking*. They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produce a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence on the mind.

**FOUR SPANISH PROVERBS.**—What the fool does in the end, the wise man does in the beginning. Voltaire defined a physician as an unfortunate gentleman, expecting every day to perform a miracle, namely, to reconcile health with intemperance. The most insignificant people are the most apt to sneer at others: they are safe from reprisals, and have no hope of rising in their own esteem but by lowering their neighbors. All vice stands upon a precipice; to engage in any sinful course is to run down the hill; if we once let loose the propensities of our nature we can not gather in the reins and govern them as we please; it is much easier not to begin a bad course than to stop when begun.

**AN EASTERN GUIDE BOOK.**—"When I went," says his friend Collins, "to bid Sir David Wilkie farewell a day or two before he left home for his last journey (to the East), I asked him if he had any guide-book? He said, 'Yes and the very best,' and then unrolling his traveling-box, he showed me a pocket Bible. I never saw him again; but the Bible throughout India was, I am assured, his best and only hand-book."

**DIRECTIONS FOR A SHORT LIFE.**—We copy the following directions for a short life from an old almanac. We doubt not they will prove as efficacious as any doctor could desire: 1st. Eat hot bread at every meal; 2d. Eat fast; 3d. Lie in bed every morning till the sun is two hours high. If the case should prove stubborn—4th. Add the morning dram.

Two gentlemen, of opposite politics, meeting, one inquired the address of some political celebrity, when the other indignantly answered:

"I am proud to say, sir, that I am wholly ignorant of it."

"Oh, you are proud of your ignorance, eh! sir?"

"Yes, I am," replied the belligerent gentleman, "and what then, sir?"

"Oh, nothing sir! nothing; only you have a great deal to be proud of, that's all."

**WEIGHT OF THE EARTH.**—An English mathematician, named Bailey, has been for some time past engaged in weighing the earth. Here are his figures: 1,256,196,675,000,000,000,000—*or in words, one quadrillion, two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-five trillions, six hundred and seventy-five thousand billions tons avordupois.*

In the long run those who work slowly and gradually at one business succeed the best. It takes a man about seven years to get acquainted with one channel of business.

A complaint has been preferred against the Sexton of the New cemetery at Dundas, C. W., of "dunning" the mourners for his pay while the funeral was actually going on!

**TRUE.**—I never knew a man who deserved to be well thought of himself for his morals, who had a slight opinion of the virtue of the other sex in general.

Some wise person advises: When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about it."

There is one satisfaction in the passage of oppressive laws, that those who pass them have to come under their power as well as others.

The common-place man speaks like the multitude; but the man who is above the common, makes the multitude speak like him.

**THE GREATEST ORGAN IN THE WORLD.**—The Organ of Speech in Woman; an organ, too, without a Stop!

I know of no homage more worthy of the Deity, than the silent admiration excited by the contemplation of His works.

Dr Johnson, once speaking of a quarrelsome fellow, said, "If he had two ideas in his head they would fall out with one another."

**SIXTY FEET OF DAUGHTERS.**—In the half century Sermon of Rev. Dr. Brace, of Newington, Ct., we find a fact respecting the Edwards family, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere stated. Speaking of Mr. Backus, one of his pre-decessors, he says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, every one of whom has been said to be six feet tall—making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind—children of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor." That man who had sixty feet of daughters, and besides them one son who had more than sixty feet of intellect, must, according to the Psalmist's view of things, have been a happy man.

## Markets.

**REMARKS.**—On account of the 4th of July, we close our market reports one day earlier, and have not quite so full data for making up our quotations of prices and remarks as usual. The Flour market is quite unsettled, with a further small decline. We hear of sales and contracts for some 16,000 bbls. Western and common to good State brands, at \$8 per bbl. Some Southern brands (new) are in active demand at advanced prices. Wheat from the upper lakes sold on Monday for \$2 a bushel. The Weather during the past week has been just the thing for the Wheat crops. With a general report very favorable, we hear local complaints of insects, winter-kill, &c.; but we think these unfavorable reports are less extensive than usual, even in the very best seasons. Ten days more of similar weather to that of the past week, will decide the question in favor of an unprecedented Wheat crop. Some of our western exchanges are in ecstacies over the prospect. A Cleveland (Ohio) paper ventures its character for reliability upon the fulfillment of its prediction, that before the close of this month Flour will fall to \$6 50 per bbl. This, we think, over sanguine, though we must, everything considered, predict a still further considerable fall from the present prices, which are already about \$2 50 per bbl. lower than five weeks since.

Corn has experienced a heavy fall of from 8 to 12 cents, per bushel. Oats are little changed from our last quotations, perhaps a trifle lower.

Cotton has again declined about 4c. per lb. on the different grades.

The Weather has been very warm for six days past, with an almost uniform range of the thermometer above 90°. Frequently it has remained from 10 to 15 hours in the 24, with scarcely a variation of two degrees. On Saturday, according to Mr. Merriam, of Brooklyn, the thermometer remained at 98° from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M. This is remarkable for the date. Coming so suddenly upon the cool weather preceding, the heat has been oppressive, especially as the air has been charged with moisture, exhaled from the ground with previous rains, which has prevented rapid evaporation from the surface of the skin, and the consequent coolness resulting from this course in a drier state of the atmosphere. But however unpleasant for man and beast, this weather has been exactly the thing for growing crops.

Letters just received from our correspondents tell large and even amusing stories of the growth of Wheat, and especially of Corn. One from Southern New-Jersey says, "the crops here are coming up finely, corn has grown twice as much in a week past as in any two previous weeks." Another from Connecticut says, "he has enjoyed his 'nooning' in watching the corn shoot upward and outwards." Another from Ohio says, "with a few days of such growth we shall need ladders to climb up to the ears;" while still another inquires where he can order a supply of axes with which to chop down the corn-stalks by-and-by.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

MONDAY July 2, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather of late has been exceedingly warm, though the market is pretty fair. Old Potatoes are nearly done for the season, and consequently we have struck them off the list. New Potatoes have just begun to come in from Long Island and New-Jersey. Bermudas are very plentiful. A cargo of 3,000 barrels is soon expected, though it is feared they will be badly injured by the warm weather, 200 bbls. Mercers came in this morning from Norfolk, Va. String Onions begin to come from Connecticut.

Strawberries and Cherries are nearly done, except in the latter case, the old-fashioned red cherries. Gooseberries are abundant and flat. Raspberries will be plentiful the latter part of the week.

Butter is down, and the market full. The influence of the weather is very softening. Eggs and Cheese, a little down.

## VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Long Island	1 50@
New-Jersey	1 40@
Charleston, round,	3 25@3 50
Norfolk Mercers	3 50@3 75
Nova Scotia Mercers	1 40@
Turnips—White	1 00 bunch.
Onions—Bermuda Reds	2 00@2 50
New-Orleans Reds	2 25@2 50
Connecticut, string	1 00 bunch.
Cabbages	1 00 5@8
Cucumbers	1 50@
Lettuce	50@75
Gooseberries	1 25@
Green Peas	62@
Cherries	6@
Apples	1 00 bush.
Butter—new	18@20c.
Cheese	8@10c.
Eggs	17c.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1855.

The Weather to-day is much more agreeable than it has been for a few days past, being cooler and less oppressive. We find in market a little over 1,800 cattle, which is about 250 more than last week. All the animals which have been left over and kept back in the country for a week or two past were pushed into market to-day; otherwise the supply would have been very light, since western men just now are very much afraid of the market. We have to report, however, for their encouragement, a slight advance in the market, yet not enough to make the business very lucrative. The best cattle went as high as 12c.; and very few sold below 10c., from which it may be seen that the quality was very even. Indeed we have rarely seen a better run of cattle in the Washington Yards.

We saw some excellent beefes from Indiana, much better than one might expect, after having come so great a distance, and in such warm weather. The market last week wound up better than in the morning, and to-day we think it will fully sustain itself.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices

Extra quality 11@12c.

Good retailing quality 10@11c.

Inferior do. do. 9@10c.

Cows and Calves \$25@60.

Veals 4c.@6c.

Swine, alive, 6@7c.

" dead, 7@9c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.  
A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

## RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves	1931	1830
Cows	9	—
Veals	313	—
Sheep and lambs	940	—
Swine	2559	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beefes. 1100

Sheep 296

Swine —

By the Harlem Railroad—Beefes 31

Cows 9

Veals 31

Sheep and Lambs 648

By the Hudson River Railroad 30

Swine 120

By the Hudson River Boats—Beefes 40

Swine 69

New-York State furnished—beefes 142

Ohio " 493

Indiana " 180

Illinois " 935

Texas " —

Kentucky " 48

Michigan " 30

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs 5509

Beefees 212

Veals 61

Cows and Calves 33

The Sheep Market is largely supplied with stock, though prices range about the same as last week.

The average price is about \$330. Sheep bring from \$1 to

\$8 50 P head, and lambs from \$1 to \$6. The quality of mutton is very common, though some fine sheep were sold at Browning's. Butchers are holding off a little, expecting prices to be lower. The western States are well supplied.

## PRICES CURRENT.

## Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## Ashes—

Pot, 1st sort, 1855. 100 lb. — @ 6 50

Pearl, 1st sort, 1855. 6 50@ —

## Bristles—

American, Gray and White. 45@—50

## Beeswax—

American Yellow. 26@—27

## Coal—

Liverpool Orrel. 10 bush. — @ 7 50

Scotch. — @ —

Sidney. 7 50 @ 6

Pictou. 5 25@—

Anthracite. 2,000 lb. 5 50@ —

## Cotton Bagging—

Gunny Cloth. 1 yard. 12@—

## Cotton—

Upland. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & Texas.

Ordinary. 94 94 94 94

Middling. 114 114 114 114

Middle Fair. 114 12 12 12

Fair. 12 12 13 13

## Flax—

Jersey. 100 lb. 8@—9

## Flour and Meal—

State, common brands. 8 25@—

State, straight brands. 8 37@—

State, favorite brands. 8 62@—

Western, mixed do. 8 31@—

Michigan and Indiana, straight do. 8 75@ 9

Michigan, fancy brands. 9 12@—

Ohio, common to good brands. — @ 8 37

Ohio, fancy brands. — @ 9 50

Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do. — @ 10

Genesee, fancy brands. 9 25@—

Genesee, extra brands. 10 75@ 12

Canada. 10 37@ 12

Brandywine. 10 25@ 12

Georgetown. 10 25@ 12

Petersburg City. 10 25@ 12

Richmond County. — @ 11 50

Alexandria. — @ 11 50

Baltimore, Howard-Street. — @ 11 50

Rye Flour. 7 50@—

Corn Meal, Jersey. 5 @—

Corn Meal, Brandywine. 5 25@—

Corn Meal, Brandywine. 10 punch. — @ 22 50

## Grain—

Wheat, White Genesee. 10 bush. — @ —

Wheat, do. Canada. — @ 2 10

Wheat, Southern, White. 2 @ 2 10

Wheat, Ohio, White. 2 5 @—

Wheat, Michigan, White. 2 5 @ 2 13

Rye, Northern. 1 55@—

Corn, Round Yellow. — @ 95

Corn, Round White. — @ 96

Corn, Southern, White. — @ 94

Corn, Southern Mixed. — @ —

Corn, Western Mixed. — @ —

Corn, Western Yellow. — @ 91

Barley. 1 12@—

Oats, River and Canal. 58@—

Oats, New-Jersey. 56@—

Oats, Western. 64@—

Peas, Black-Eyed. 2 50@—

Hay—North River, in bales. — @ 1—

## Molasses—

New-Orleans. 30 gall. — @ 32

Porto Rico. 27@—32

Cuba Muscovado. 26@—30

Trinidad Cuba. 27@—29

Cardenas, &c. — @ 26

## Oil Cake—

Thin Oblong, City. 42@—

Thick, Round, Country. — @ —

## Provisions—

Beef, Mess, Country. 10 50@ 12

Beef, Mess, City. 10@—

Beef, Mess, extra. 16 25@ 16 50

Beef, Prime, Country. — @ —

Beef, Prime, City. — @ —

Beef, Prime Mess. 15 12@—

Pork, Prime. 15 12@—

Pork, Clear. 19@—

Pork, Prime Mess. 15@—

Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels. 10@—

Mams, Pickled. — @ —

Shoulders, Pickled. — @ —

Beef Hams, in Pickle. 21@—

Beef, Smoked. 10@—

Butter, Orange County. 18@—20

Cheese, fair to prime. 5@—10

## Kiss—

Ordinary to fair. 100 lb. 5 75@ 5 87

Good to prime. 5 87@ 5 90

## Salt—

Turk's Island. 10 bush. — @ —

St. Martin's. — @ —

Liverpool, Ground. 85@—

Liverpool, Fine. 120@ 130

Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's. 140@—

## Sugar—

St. Croix. 10 lb. — @ —

New-Orleans. 5@—6

Cuba Muscovado. 5@—6

Porto Rico. 5@—6

Havana, White. 7@—7

Havana, Brown and Yellow. 5@—7

## Obacco—

Virginia. 10 lb. — @ —

Kentucky. 7@—13

Maryland. — @ —

St. Domingo. 12@—15

Cuba. 12@—20

Vara. 35@—43

Havana, Fillers and Wrappers. 20@—1

Florida Wrappers. 15@—60

Connecticut, Seed Leaf. 6@—18

Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf. — @ —

## Wool—

American, Saxony Fleece. 38@—42

American, Full Blood Merino. 34@—37

American, & Merino. 30@—33

American, Native & Merino. 25@—28

Superfine, Pulled, Country. 30@—32

No. 1. Pulled, Country. 23@—25

## Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):  
Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
Ten words make a line.  
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

PRATT & BROTHERS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF DITCH-DIGGERS, TILE  
AND BRICK MACHINES,  
Canandaigua, N. Y.THE MOST USEFUL AND PERFECT  
MACHINES KNOWN

They are used by many persons, and proving themselves capable of vastly cheapening and extending drainage.

The Tile machine is gaining a reputation beyond any precedent, for the following reasons:

1st.—Because it is the only Tile and Brick machine known, enabling brick-makers to make Tiles and tile-makers to make Bricks, with one and the same machine.

2d.—As a Tile machine it challenges competition in compactness, simplicity, completeness and economy. It will make Tiles at about one-half the cost of the machines in general use.

3d.—As a Brick machine it produces a quality superior in density and perfection to every thing but the best pressed bricks, and at a cost less than the cheapest common brick.

4th.—This machine is equally applicable to the use of Horse, Steam, or Water Power, without trap-door, detention, or fault, and requires manual labor only to supply the clay and remove the tiles and brick as fast as made.

The Digger will cut 100 rods of ditch, from 2 to 3 feet deep, as easy as the same team in the same soil will plow 1½ to 2 acres.

PRATT & BROTHERS,  
95—98n1211  
Canandaigua, N

### The Allen Patent Mower Triumphant.

MANY are now inquiring, "What Mower shall I buy?" That question has been satisfactorily answered during the past fortnight.

At a trial at Bedford, Westchester County, in heavy, wet clover, and on rough, stony ground, the ALLEN MOWER performed better than any other in competition, being the only one which cut a smooth, even swath and spread it well; and it came out of the field unscathed, while others were badly broken or seriously injured. It has since been repeatedly tried in New-Jersey, on Long-Island, and other places, and worked admirably, whether in short, thin, fine grass, or in tall, thick and badly-lodged grass or clover. It also works well on a side hill, and on salt meadows.

The draft of this Mower is uncommonly light. It is simple in construction, very strong, and not liable to get out of order, and when so, easily and cheaply repaired.

It is the only Mower perfectly safe to the driver, the gearing being all covered; and he sits so firm in his seat, it is almost impossible to throw him out. In fact, this machine is better fitted for all kinds of work than any Mower yet manufactured.

The following letter from one of the best known and largest farmers in New-Jersey, will testify to its merits:

JAMESBURG, N. J., June 22, 1854.

MR. R. L. ALLEN, New-York:  
Sir—I made a trial yesterday with the new Mowing Machine I purchased of you, and do not hesitate to say that the improved [ALLEN] machine is the best I ever saw worked with—and I have seen a goodly number. I have a field of very heavy grass and it had fallen down and lodged so I could not cut it with the old machine; and the grass was very wet, having rained nearly all day previous to my giving it a trial. I expected to see it choke up, but to my great surprise it choked up but very little, and that was owing to mismanagement. To be plain, Sir, I feel it my duty to inform you that the improved Mower works beautifully, and I am satisfied works nearly one-third lighter for the team than the Mower I used last year, and that was called one of the best in the market.

JAMES BUCKELOW.

**WOODSTOCK (CONN.) ACADEMY.**  
This Institution designs to prepare Students for business or for college. Instruction is given in the common and higher English branches, the Latin, Greek and French languages, Music and Drawing.

Especial attention will be paid to the Elements of Agricultural Science.

The FALL TERM will commence Thursday, August 30th, and continue eleven weeks.

REFERENCES—Henry C. Bowen, Esq., New-York City; Hon. A. N. Skinner, and Benjamin Stillman, L. L. D., New-Haven, Conn. For further particulars, address

E. CONANT, Principal.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., June 21, 1855.

94-101n1299

**MORRISON'S SHINGLE MACHINE—FOR RIVING, SHAVING AND JOINTING SHINGLES—Completing them in ONE OPERATION.**

It is capable of manufacturing 25,000 to 50,000 shingles per day, working them with the grain or fibers of the wood.

Being RIVED and SHAVED, are far superior to shingles which are sawed or cut across the grain.

For Rights and Machines, apply to GATENS & VAUGHAN, Birmingham, or at Rome, N. Y., where Machines are now on exhibition.

Orders for Machines from the South and West are respectfully solicited, addressed to ISAAC WILLIS, Rochester, N. Y.

**DOMESTIC ANIMALS AT PRIVATE SALE—L. G. MORRIS'S Illustrated Catalogue with prices attached, of SHORT-HORNED, Devon, Bull and Bullock, a few Dorset, Southdown, Rams, Berkshires, Suffolk and Essex, &c., will be forwarded by mail (if desired) by address to L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., or N. J. BECAR, 187 Broadway, New-York. It also contains portrait, pedigree, and performance on the turf of the celebrated horse "Monarch," standing this season at the Herdsdale Farm.**

April 24, 1855.

86-1fn1194

**IMPORTED MONARCH,** by Priam, out of Delphine by Whisker, will stand the present season at L. G. Morris's Herdsdale Farm, 1½ miles from Scarsdale depot, and 24 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. Terms, \$20 the Season for mares not thoroughbred, and \$50 for thoroughbred. Pasturage \$3 per month. Accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. All business connected with the horse to be addressed to "Monarch's Groom, Scarsdale P. O., Westchester County, N. Y." A portrait taken from life, with performance on the turf, full pedigree, &c., will be forwarded by mail, by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

April 24, 1855.

86-1fn1193

**SUPERIOR SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—**The subscriber would sell a few Yearlings and Lambs, the get of his celebrated imported Prize Ram 112, from ewes which, like him, were winners at the Royal Ag. Society Show in England, and also from ewes selected from the flock of JONAS WEBB, Esq., expressly to be bred to 112.

He would also sell a few imported Ewes.

SAMUEL THORNE,  
"Thornedale," Washington Hollow,  
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

92-93n1208

**THOROUGHBRED DEVONS.—I have for sale Thoroughbred DEVON Yearlings and two-year-old Bulls, the get of imported REUBENS, and yearling Heifers, the get of WINCHESTER, who was sired by imported ALBERT 2d. Being descended from different sources, they are well adapted for breeding from.**

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,  
Madison, New Jersey.

91-3,5,7n1205

**SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—brown, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Ten-peast and imported Wolviston.**

JOHN R. PAGE,  
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

72-

### FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO

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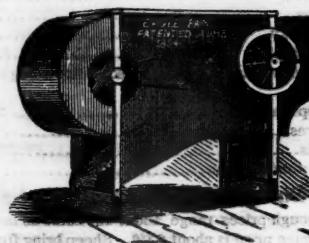
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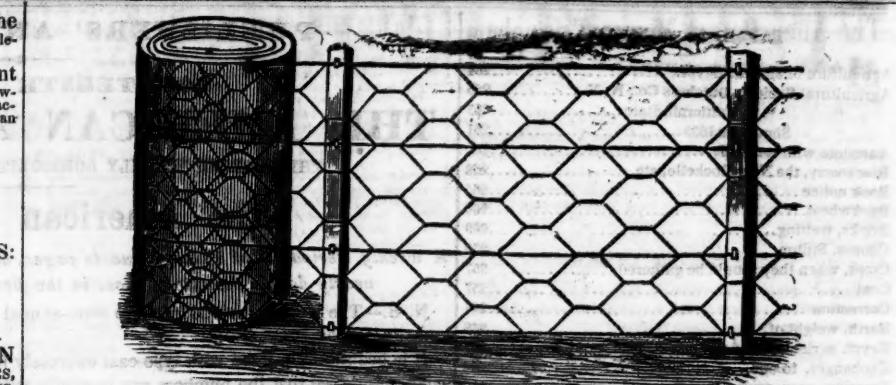
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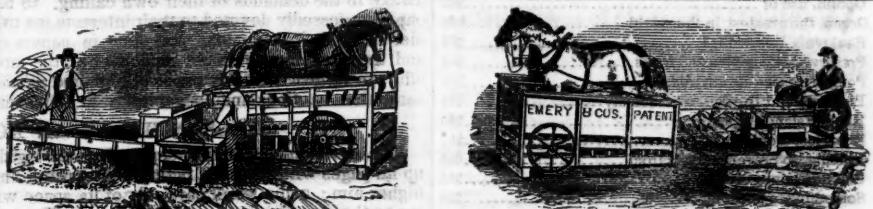
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